

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Medway Man
Amanda Haigh introduces The Times Voters Panel
Protectionism under attack
The first of a four-part series setting the scene for the Williamsburg economic summit next weekend
Shades of summer
Suzy Menkes on cotton tops and cosmetics

Inquiry call over Forces deaths

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, has been urged to hold an inquiry into two weekend incidents in which eight British Servicemen died.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, who was Labour MP for Warrington until the dissolution of Parliament, said: "It is legitimate to ask whether sufficient money is available for military vehicle maintenance and whether either of these tragedies was caused because the vehicles were not properly serviced."

Soldiers die, page 2
RAF mourns, page 5

Big fall in jobless forecast

Unemployment will fall dramatically whether the Conservative Party or Labour wins the general election, according to forecasts by the City University Business School in London. The forecasts are based on an economic model radically different from those normally used

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Police own up

After confessions by two policemen, the French Defence Minister ordered an inquiry into the despatch for nine months of two Irish men and an Irish woman on arms and explosives charges. The three were freed on Friday night

Page 10

New penalties

Short, sharp shock sentences and curfews on young offenders are among penalties introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 1982, which comes into force tomorrow. But those aged under 21 may no longer be sent to jail or borstal.

Page 2

Pay ceiling call

Top salaries should not exceed £32,760 a year and there should be a national minimum wage of £90 a week, according to the National Union of Public Employees

Page 2

Nazi cliff

Thousands of West Germans protesting peacefully in a town of Bad Hersfeld against a reunion of 500 members of Hitler's Waffen SS clashed eventually with police when tear gas was thrown

Page 10

Piggott's choice

Lester Piggott will ride the Geoffry Wragg-trained Tenoso in next week's Epsom Derby. Piggott has won the classic eight times

Page 23

Replay sellout

Thursday's replay at Wembley of the FA Cup Final between Manchester United and Brighton, who drew 2-2 after extra time on Saturday, looks like being a sellout

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Leader page 15

Lettters: On election issues, from Professor N. MacKenzie, and others; singing standards, from Sir Thomas Armstrong, and others

Leading articles: Conscription; South African terror

Features: pages 12-14

Saving the Kalahari's wildlife; El Salvador heading for an economic Armageddon; Stern repudiant; Christopher Drivier on Britain's cosmopolitan palate; a profile of R. B. Kitaj

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Lord Clark

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Parkinson, Jenkin and Tebbit tipped in reshuffle

• Senior Conservatives believe Sir Geoffrey Howe may become Home Secretary and Mr Norman Tebbit may switch to industry in a new Tory administration

• Mrs Thatcher said Mr Francis Pym was distressed by reports that he would fight to stay Foreign Secretary, but his friends repeated the claim

• The Chancellor and the CBI are sharply divided over economic strategy and prospects of cutting unemployment, according to disclosures last night

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

having created an election-winning machine.

As a member of the Falklands "War Cabinet", a former Minister of State for Trade, and a consummate executor of the prime ministerial command Mr Parkinson is regarded by many

as the most likely successor to Mr William Whitelaw at the Home Office if the Tories win a second term on June 9.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who has been considered a strong contender to become Home Secretary, is thought more likely to be put in charge of the Department of Industry, clearing the way for the present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkins another Thatcher trustee to become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Francis Pym is not expected by close colleagues of the Prime Minister to remain as Foreign Secretary after the election if the Tories win.

She is believed to want to put one of her "own men" in charge of the Foreign Office, of which she is known to have a deep dislike, not in any way lessened by her experience during the Falklands war.

The rift became even more evident earlier this year when she asked Sir Anthony Parsons, the former United Kingdom representative at the United Nations, to become her personal foreign policy adviser.

Sources close to Mrs Thatcher might want to reward him for

Continued on back page, col 1

• Britain could have the most right wing government in the Western world if the Tories returned to power, Mr Roy Jenkins said

• Seventeen days before polling, millions of voters cannot identify leading politicians or their parties, a MORI poll finds (page 4).

• Reduction in defence spending by a Labour government would be dependent on securing economic growth, Mr John Silkin said (page 4).

er, who, like her, are strong supporters of Mr Tebbit, believe that she might be unwilling to offer him the Home Office "bed of nails", as one of them puts it, so early in his Cabinet career.

He is undoubtedly the rising star of the Government, but the job is seen as the most sensitive in the Cabinet and not one obviously suited to Mr Tebbit's style.

Mrs Thatcher's close associates believe that she may feel that Mr Tebbit's career might best be advanced by putting him at the top of the department that will carry out much of the programme of selling off state industries outlined in the Tory manifesto.

He was Minister of State at the Department of Industry before his promotion to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Employment in September 1981.

Sir Geoffrey, after four years at the Treasury, during which he has secured for himself an almost impregnable position in the Government, was said to be for a move.

He may prefer the Foreign Office, but Mrs Thatcher's colleagues hope that he might

Continued on back page, col 1

• Mrs Thatcher's relatives with the Foreign Office have never been good. She has often found that its view of what it believes to be in Britain's best interests has not coincided with her own.

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Five die in air show Starfighter crash

A West German policeman covering his eyes as he walks away from the wreckage of a Canadian Air Force Starfighter which crashed during an air show near Frankfurt yesterday, killing five people. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Police said the victims were parked in their car in woods near the airport. Pieces of burning debris set several other parked cars ablaze but caused no other casualties, Reuter reports.

A Canadian military spokesman said the aircraft, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson, aged 27, was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in the display at the US Rhine-Main air force base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

He said that Captain Stephenson performed two complete circuits and had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past near the spectators when the aircraft malfunctioned. Police said it exploded in the air.

The area was thronged with people celebrating a holiday weekend. Up to half a million spectators were watching the display.

The West German Air Force alone has lost more than 250 Starfighters in the last few years. Several other European air forces and Japan have also had serious problems with aircraft malfunctions.

Car bomb blamed on apartheid

Doctors go into hiding in Israel

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Israel's medical system was

thrown into chaos yesterday when hundreds of striking doctors left their homes and hospitals for "unknown destinations", to avoid receiving back-to-work orders designed to break a bitter three-month strike over pay.

The action by the Israel Medical Association involved the firing of 700 nurses, which were then reported to have dispersed throughout the country. The striking doctors were issued with instructions to carry ready cash and items of clothing which amounted to a sum of £100,000.

There were contradictory reports about where the doctors would attempt to hide Israel Radio claimed that one of the border crossings with Egypt had been closed to prevent them seeking sanctuary there.

The order to return to work comes into effect this morning. Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, made clear that it is backed by a prison sentence which will be enforced.

According to representatives of the doctors, who want their pay to be virtually doubled, only 10 per cent of the country's normal medical staff were by last night on duty in hospitals and clinics.

The Government is reported to be considering a suggestion that the strikers should be mobilized under army reserve legislation.

Some 80 per cent of Israel's hospital directors sent a cable to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, warning that they could no longer be responsible for what happened.

At a Cabinet meeting lasting more than four hours, most ministers backed a decision by Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, not to increase the 22 per cent offce already made to the doctors.

Even ministers who have shown sympathy in the past with the doctors' claim pointed out that granting it could cause the already overstuffed treasury to be overwhelmed.

Strike leaders denied the Government's assertion that the back-to-work orders would be valid even if not delivered personally. Government legal advisers also say that the decision of the doctors to resign en masse before leaving their posts does not invalidate the orders.

Angry fans demand Oval refund

Somerset supporters besieged the Surrey secretary's office at the Oval yesterday after the John Player League cricket match was called off by the captains and umpires at 1.40. About 1,000 people had paid admission.

Ground staff said the pitch was dry, but the captains refused to play, saying the Vauxhall end was too wet. The match should have started at 2.0. When it was announced it would not be played, spectators demanded their money back. Extra police were called but not needed.

Tony Brown, the Somerset secretary, told supporters: "If you don't get your money back from Surrey, you'll get it back from us." Surrey had offered the spectators alternative admission to any of their matches this season.

Reports, page 22

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Just

Union calls for £32,760 salary limit in move to help low paid

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national "maximum wage" of £32,760 a year, - seven times as much as a new workers' minimum of £90 a week - has been proposed in the course of an internal TUC survey on measures to counteract low pay.

The idea comes from the National Union of Public Employees, which represents 700,000 traditionally low-paid workers in local government, the health services and universities and regards that figure as a "perfectly reasonable" top salary for anyone in Britain to earn.

In evidence to the TUC investigation, Nupe says its members "object to the contrast between the low wages that many of them receive and the gross overvaluation of certain jobs at the top of both public and private industry".

The union acknowledges the practical difficulties in establishing maximum salary levels, but insists: "It will be difficult for unions to look sensibly at negotiating structures within their sectors in order to accommodate action on low pay, without looking at the implications for the whole pay structure, including top salaries."

But the idea of a 7:1 maximum spread between highest and lowest paid workers gets short shrift from some of the better-off brethren. The First Division Association, representing Whitehall mandarins, the airline pilot's union, Balpa, and the Engineers and Managers Association are among those

who rush to the defence of existing differentials.

The FDA says that such an arrangement would "cut across the rate for the job", discourage unionization at the highest levels and do little or nothing to help the lower paid.

The difference in view emerges in a TUC economic committee policy document on low pay, due to be discussed at the general council on Wednesday. After hearing the views of seven million members, the TUC finds widespread support for a commitment to a low pay target for the negotiators.

The most popular figure is two-thirds of average gross male earnings, which yield a target of £90 a week.

Some unions believe that figure is too high. The clerical union, Apex, insists it is neither realistic nor attainable, and tailors and garment workers think it is unrealistic and will therefore not succeed in mobilizing members, particularly women. Other unions argue that it should be phased in over a two to four-year period.

The TUC found wide recognition of the need for government backing for the TUC low pay target for both public and private sectors. "Although there is little optimism that this would be forthcoming from the present government, it is argued that its policies on low pay and youth wages should be exposed."

Furthermore, there is clear agreement among unions on a

commitment to be sought from the Labour Party that in government it would observe the low pay target in respect of its own employees, including making available financial resources and supporting its wider application in the private sector.

Bringing all full-time workers to a minimum of £90 a week, whether by statute or by tripartite agreement between unions, employers and the government, would add between 3 and 5 per cent to the national wage bill, according to one union calculation, without taking into account any knock-on effects if unions sought to maintain differentials.

But most unions, the paper adds, would not seek to use such an exercise for self-interest. "There is broad acceptance by unions that progress in improving low pay will imply higher percentage increases for them than for higher paid workers."

There would have to be a vigorous "educational" campaign.

The TUC yesterday published international comparisons on pensions, arguing that Britain has "a poor record". Figures from the National Pensioners' Convention showed that a single pensioner in Belgium, France or West Germany receives more than half average earnings for those countries. In Britain the pension is worth less than a quarter of average earnings. Britons also tend to retire later than their Continental counterparts.



This wellington-clad exhibitor preparing for the opening of the Chelsea Flower Show tomorrow is clearly undaunted by some of the worst weather in the show's history.

Tomorrow the show is open to members of the Royal Horticultural Society; the first public day is Wednesday. However, it may be advisable to go along on Thursday or

Friday, since the London Weather Centre says, rather carefully, that it looks as though it may become drier by then.

Whether there have been 36 consecutive wet days in London so far depends on how the day is measured. If between 9am and 9pm, there have been that number, but they include two days when only a trace was recorded. (Photograph: Chris Harris.)

Sentencing young offenders

Courts have stricter powers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter and more flexible powers for courts sentencing young offenders, coupled with important changes in the rights of adult defendants, come into force tomorrow under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982.

Prison and borstal are abolished as penalties for offenders aged under 21 and replaced by a new sentence of "youth custody", which, with detention centre orders, will be the only custodial penalties for that age group.

Courts will have a wide new range of powers to impose "short, sharp shock" three-week custodial sentences on young offenders. Impose "curfew" restrictions and order them to refrain for a specified time from activities, such as attending football matches.

Courts will also be able to order offenders who are the subject of care orders to be removed from their homes for up to six months. That is to prevent persistent offenders in care being returned home by the first time, courts can remand an accused in his absence with his consent.

Unlike borstal, the new "youth custody" for young offenders will be a sentence of fixed length, normally up to four months' maximum, but it

may be extended to life for murder or manslaughter. Courts can also make new, short detention centre orders for only three weeks.

But the Act says that custody must be imposed only where no other penalty is appropriate, and only when an offender is legally represented and after social inquiry reports have been made.

To encourage greater use of non-custodial measures, courts will have increased powers to specify activities that offenders aged under 17 must undertake as part of a supervision order.

They include the power to impose a "curfew", or night restriction order, requiring offenders to stay indoors during specified hours or on certain days, and curtailing activities.

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The age for community service, where the probation service can provide facilities, is dropped from 17 to 16.

The provisions, which form the main body of the Act, reinforce powers brought in earlier this year under which courts can hold parents responsible for fines and compensation imposed on offenders aged under 17 and conditions attached to probation orders on offenders aged over 17.

There will also be new safeguards for children in local authority care who are held in secure accommodation. From tomorrow they must be released or brought before a juvenile court within 72 hours.

For adults the most controversial measure is that which allows the accused to be remanded in his absence, with his consent, on three successive occasions up to a limit of 28 days.

• The National Association of Probation Officers, which is expected to boycott two of the new measures by refusing to recommend or supervise night curfews and the restrictions prohibiting offenders from certain activities, is urging politicians to give a commitment that the measures will be reassessed and revoked after the election.

In a letter to the four main political parties it says: "We consider the policing of curfews to be a totally inappropriate role for probation officers or social workers."

Support for BL deal in doubt

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Shop stewards may urge 1,300 striking workers at BL's Albion works in Glasgow to reject a national union recommendation for a return to work.

A mass meeting today is to hear details of the proposed settlement agreed between National executive officers of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the BL management.

Officially Mr James McLean, the shop steward's convenor, would say only: "We are going to the meeting with a formula presented to us by national officials, which we are instructed to take to our membership in Trafalgar Square."

As she remembered support from the British people at the time, she was wished good luck by a passerby yesterday for her latest campaign. "I need good luck. We need your help", she said.

Last night she delivered the Herbert Read memorial lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

Mercouri sees omen for marbles' return

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Miss Melina Mercouri, Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences and scourge of the British for not returning the Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon, looked up to see the sun shining in London yesterday and said: "It is an omen. We believe in omens."

The question of what happens to them once they have arrived back in Greece, whether they should be placed in a museum or put back into the Parthenon, should be decided in Greece, she argues.

Standing outside the Greek Ambassador's residence in Upper Brook Street, Mayfair, Miss Mercouri realized that she had joined demonstrations at the house, then the Greek Embassy, against the dictator ship of the colonels in 1968, had gone on hunger strike and addressed a public protest in Trafalgar Square.

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\$660,000 for 'miracle' book set

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The complete set of books published on vellum by the Kelmscott Press, put together by John A. Saks, the enthusiastic American collector, was auctioned by Christie's on Friday for \$660,000 (estimate \$300,000-\$400,000), or 2425.806. The set was bought by Maggs, the London antiquarian book dealers.

The publications had been divided into 49 lots but were offered first as a collection and readily found a buyer. Such a set is extraordinarily, almost miraculously, rare. The editions of all the Kelmscott publications varied in size but in two cases only five copies

were printed on vellum. Thus only five complete sets on vellum could have been formed. Three sets were owned by William Morris, the presiding genius of the press, Emery Walker, the printer, and Fairfax Murray, the collector and close collaborator.

Sydney Cockerell, Morris's secretary stated in 1898 that "the extreme difficulty of completing a set after the copies are scattered makes it unlikely that there will ever be a fourth". It was nevertheless achieved by John Saks, including 21 titles from the Morris Library and two presentation copies from Morris.

It incorporates two large miniatures and 76 single ones. The same dealer spent \$66,000 (estimate \$40,000-\$60,000) on a Paris Peintre and Offices from a Breviary of about 1285-1297.

Sotheby's held a two-day sale of contemporary art in New York on Friday and Saturday, totalling \$1,855,764, with 23 per cent (or 34 lots) left unsold. The auctioneers commented that there were more people interested in the field than in the comparable cross last autumn and prices were higher.

A new auction record price for the work of Jasper Johns was set when his 40in by 60in work "In Memory of My Feelings - Frank O'Hara" of 1961 was sold to an American private collector. It is described as "oil on canvas with objects".

MPs were misled, says barred jail officer

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs correspondent

Mr Richard Brown, chief education officer at Holloway women's prison, yesterday broke his silence to defend himself against being barred from the jail over his professional contract with a former prisoner.

"I was helping her to get a university place to study English", he told *The Times*. "I have not broken prison rules."

Mr Brown said that Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, misled MPs in a parliamentary answer on May 13 by ascribing powers to Miss Joy Kinsley, Holloway's governor, she does not have.

Miss Kinsley instructed Mr Brown to give her a written assurance that he would not get in touch with the former prisoner. Mr Brown says he refused because links between classes in prison and education outside are essential to a prisoner's chances of rehabilitation.

Mr Brown said he was yesterday visiting two former inmates of Holloway in a mental hospital.

The key to the controversy is prison rule 81. Mr Mellor said the rule requires education officers to make the governor aware of contacts with former prisoners.

Mr Mellor then went on to add: "... and it is open to the governor to prohibit him if in the particular case he considers it advisable to do so in the interests of good order and discipline."

But the rule says nothing about powers of prohibition. It says merely: "No officer shall without the knowledge of the governor communicate with any person whom he knows to be a former prisoner or a relative or friend of a former prisoner."

There is, however, a rule which gives the governor powers to prohibit contact with a former prisoner, but it is in a document which Mr Mellor did not mention and which Mr Brown says does not apply to him.

The document is headed "Home Office Staff Handbook - Non-industrial Staff". Rule 295 in the handbook refers to prison rule 81 and adds: "It will be for the governor, or the superior officer, to decide whether the contact with an ex-prisoner, relative or friend of a prisoner, or ex-prisoner, should be allowed and, if so, to give whatever advice may be considered appropriate."

Mr Brown's case is that he compiled with prison rule 81, but that rule 295 does not apply to him because he is not "Home Office staff".

Christian CND in vigil at air base

From Nicholas Timmins, Upper Heyford

The Christian section of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday spent the day discussing theology and non-violent direct action in a muddy field outside the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, in Oxfordshire, before deciding that some people would try to go over the wire today to pray on the base.

About 80 people stayed on after a march of about 2,000 to the base on Saturday. An ecumenical service for Pentecost was held, followed by a vigil throughout Saturday night.

The Bishop of Kensington, the Right Rev Mark Sancier and the Bishop of Dudley the Right Rev Anthony Dunster, joined the march to the base, which houses F1-11 nuclear bombers.

Gifts of a cherry tree and a cross were accepted outside the base by Mr Peter Blaikie, the

Another threat to vanishing butterflies

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists think that a small, brown butterfly is in danger of following the Large Blue into extinction soon. The Heath Fritillary, which should start to flutter through its surviving haunts in a few weeks, is now found only in Kent and Cornwall.

The winner was Dr John Sykes of Oxford, head of the German dictionaries department and a national crossword champion on a number of occasions. He scored maximum puzzle points of 124 and 88 time bonus points.

Mr Alan Stubbs, a scientist with the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "It is reduced to three sites, all of which have major conservation problems".

Early this century the butterfly, which prefers quiet glades, was found in about fifty British woods.

The council, a quango which administers wildlife law, hopes to enable the butterfly to survive. In 1979 it declared the handsome Large Blue extinct, and it fears that others among Britain's 60 wild butterfly species could disappear by the end of the century.

The Heath Fritillary is light brown, with a chequered pattern on the wings. Mr Stubbs explained that one of its remaining haunts was sympathetically managed but very small.

Another had begun to be managed for butterflies, but the operation might be too late. The third was threatened with an increase in density of tree cover which could make the area too dark for the delicate insect.

Science report

Weedkiller with dioxin banned in Germany

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Another European country has stopped production of 2,4-D, the controversial weedkiller that contains tiny quantities of dioxin.

The latest issue of *New Scientist* reports that production of 1,200 tonnes a year has been stopped in West Germany because new environmental regulations forbid the transportation of wastes contaminated with dioxin.

Although the German process for making 2,4-D produced a low level of contamination, it resulted in about four kg of dioxin-contaminated waste each year. That was shipped to Antwerp for incineration in special ships in the North Sea.

The ban by the West German Government is another consequence of the dioxin waste controversy which erupted in 1976 from the explosion at the chemical works that devastated the small Lombardy town of Seveso.

Forty-one barrels of well-travelled Italian dioxin waste from that plant were found in France last week.

Dioxin is a colourless crystal made up of the basic elements of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and chlorine. There are about 75 types, distinguished from one another by the number of chlorine atoms.

The word dioxin has come into common use to mean the most poisonous member of the family, a variety known as 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

Experiments on laboratory animals show that TCDD is less poisonous than botulinum and diphtheria toxins, but rather more so than strichnine and arsenic.

Cancer and genetic diseases are caused in animals. But as there are no scientific controlled studies of its effects on man, the impact on people is judged from industrial accidents. They have happened in Britain at Belsen, in Derbyshire, in North America.

A serious accident in 1949 at Mita, in West Virginia, at a plant producing herbicide directly contaminated 121 workers. They have been followed for the past 33 years by the University of Cincinnati's Institute of Environmental Health.

That study reports that the death rate among them and the rates of cancer and other chronic diseases over the long term, are little different from those among the normal population.

Four qualify to contest crossword final

The second regional final of the 1983 Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship was held yesterday in Leeds. It was attended by 218 competitors, of whom the first four qualified for the national final in September. Our Crossword editor writes.

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Over-insulated homes may lead to 1,500 deaths a year, surveyor says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Modern heating and insulation methods are believed to be a serious threat to health which at its worst can result in more than 1,500 deaths a year, according to a leading building surveyor.

The cause is that the Government's "Save it" campaign has been too successful, and homes are now too well insulated, Mr Malcolm Hollis, a chartered surveyor, says.

Home owners have reduced heat loss and draughts to the minimum but have forgotten the need for adequate ventilation. In certain parts of the country, especially Scotland, the North and the West, there is a growing danger of radiation poisoning directly attributable to poor ventilation.

In those areas difficulties are being caused by radon, a dense radioactive gas formed from uranium 238. The uranium, in a very weak form, is present in the ground, particularly where the underlying bedrock is granite.

It is absorbed naturally by building materials such as clay bricks, blocks and masonry, where it breaks down into radioactive materials, one of which is the gas.

Radon can then percolate survey is being conducted by through the house walls and be the National Radiological Protection Board into the extent of radon also produces a danger and the results are expected in about two years' time. A Royal Commission on environmental pollution is also due to report on the problem towards the end of this year.

The full extent of the danger is not yet clearly known but building surveyors such as Mr Hollis have become increasingly concerned about the long-term implications of campaigns such as "Save it".

But now homeowners have insulated so much against heat loss and draughts that they do not provide adequate ventilation. That leads to radon from masonry being trapped, when it can build up to dangerous levels inside the natural airways.

He believes that while it is important to reduce energy consumption, consumers must be made aware of the possible side-effects of making their homes completely draught-proof and double-glazed.

The situation is exacerbated by modern building design, which does not normally include a fireplace and chimney, natural airways.

There are simple methods of eliminating the dangers of radon. According to Mr Hollis, the provision of a horizontal membrane between the earth and the ground floor of the building will be sufficient to reduce by three quarters the gas penetration into a home.

Funds threat to historic homes

By a Staff Reporter

The pressure on public funds as historic homes are offered to the nation by owners facing huge tax burdens is becoming so great that the Government will have to come to the rescue or some properties will not be saved, according to Mr Angus Stirling, director-general-designate of the National Trust.

He was speaking yesterday after it became known that difficulties surround an offer of the early eighteenth-century

Cakke Abbey, near Derby, built by Sir John Harper and home of the Harpur-Crewe family.

Cakke Abbey, magnificently furnished and full of Victoria, is described in Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's *Derbyshire* as "very ambitious in scale if somewhat coarse in detail".

It was offered to the nation, with its park and a substantial amount of land, in lieu of tax after the death of Mr Charles Harpur-Crewe in March,

Solicitors 'face £20m in error claims'

By David Nicholson-Lord

In a dispute among solicitors over compulsory insurance against negligence claims, eight claims worth more than £1m each have been taken out against firms. One solicitor has estimated that up to £20m could be involved.

The claims, under the compulsory indemnity scheme operated by the Law Society, have brought to a head a simmering quarrel between the "richer" and "poorer" ends of the profession over the costs of the scheme. Under pressure from the smaller, provincial firms the society has now agreed to bring forward proposals for change as soon as possible. The eight claims, which may also involve questions of professional misconduct, stem mainly from large-scale commercial deals but also involve a matrimonial case, one of conveyancing and another relating to the conduct of a High Court Action. A mistake in the disposal of shares has also been alleged.

The Law Society has declined to give details of the cases, or the total amount set aside, on the ground that they might identify the firms concerned. It could not say whether disciplinary action might be taken.

The disclosure has led to fears that a new pattern of seven-figure claims is being set. The previous record for a settlement was just under £1m, although this was the only figure above £500,000 since the scheme began in 1975.

Mr Stanley Best, chairman of

the British Legal Association, representing 3,000 solicitors in smaller practices, estimated that up to £20m could have been set aside to deal with the claims.

Smaller firms are angry because, they claim, they are subsidizing the richer London firms under the scheme's present arrangements. Premiums, currently calculated on a per capita basis, are to rise by 15 per cent from September when the maximum limit for cover will be set at £500,000.

Mr Best said that the increase, to £1,565 a year for a London solicitor and £1,204 for others, could represent 10 per cent of the income of a solicitor relatively unwarding legal aid work in the provinces but only 0.5 per cent of a city solicitor's earnings.

"It is absolutely disgraceful because there is no question that the profession has to do a great deal of legal aid work to help people in difficulty," he said.

"If the wealthy practitioners have to put up their charges to cover insurance costs, the large corporations which are their clients can afford to pay. But the legal aid practitioner doesn't have the means to do that because the limits are laid down by Parliament."

The provincial firms want premiums to reflect turnover and are seeking a ballot of the Law Society's members. Senior officials are expected to make new proposals before the end of July.

Aldershot women protest

Two women in Aldershot have started a petition demanding official action to protect them from off-duty soldiers, after the conviction last week of six members of the Parachute Regiment for rape.

Mrs Joy Aynsley and Mrs Jean Burt, her sister, "want the Army to take some responsibility for what their men are doing off duty".

Mrs Aynsley, aged 32, who has a daughter aged 15, said: "At night Aldershot is a ghost town for the civilian population because women do not want to be propositioned. A woman driver can just be waiting at traffic lights."

An Army spokesman in Aldershot said yesterday that relations with the local people were quite satisfactory.

Writers' payout scheme begins

By Kenneth Gostling

In a little under six weeks a computer at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, will start calculating the earnings on up to 100,000 books borrowed from public libraries, as the public lending right scheme moves towards its first payouts to authors next February.

So far 5,000 writers and illustrators have registered under the scheme, a process some regarded as unwieldy and complicated; and because there may be as many as 8,000 more eligible to register by the end of June, a reminder to the reluctant has been issued by the PLR registrar, Mr John W. Simson.

Central government funds of £2m less administrative costs of between 15 and 25 per cent, have been allocated for the first year's share-out. This will be distributed according to the popularity of registered author's works in the libraries. There is a top limit of £5,000,

necessary forms to qualify for PLR.

"It has taken at least six months to get all this done," he said. "There is some scepticism that we shall not get much out of it, anyway. A couple of years ago I received a modest cheque from the German lending rights and I had not done a darned thing except write a book."

Both he and Mr Michael Bond had reservations about the requirement to track down their illustrations.

Mr Bond, author of the Paddington Bear children's books, who is working on a Paddington television script, said that getting agreement from the illustrator on the percentage split of PLR payments was difficult.

"But by and large I am pleased it has happened and that a principle has been established, although there is quite a lot of paperwork," he said.



Dr Magnus Pyke: critical of "rigmarole".

so that more is available to the average writer.

Dr Magnus Pyke, the scientist and author of a number of books - "around the 20 mark" - was critical of "this tremendous rigmarole", although he had filled in the



War highlight: Terence Cuneo, the military artist, putting the finishing touches to the official painting of the Scots Guards action at the flare-lit Tumbledown Mountain in the Falklands conflict.

Racing pigeons grounded by lethal virus

Pigeon fanciers have been prevented from entering their birds in competitions on the Continent because of a virus.

They have been forced to scrap the racing calendar for this year, just as the season has begun. The Ministry of Agriculture imposed the ban, which took effect at midnight, when it discovered that the disease, Paramyxo, had spread from Holland and Belgium into France.

Mr Roy Ryals, a fancier for 35 years and president of the Royal Pigeon Racing Association, which has 109,000 members, said: "It is a terrible disappointment for everyone, with the season just under way.

Yard study report on 'corrupt police'

By Stewart Tender, Crime Reporter

Reports on allegations of police corruption linked to the £3.4m silver bullion robbery in 1980 are being studied by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

The reports were drawn up during investigations led by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Ronald Stevenson, which have been under way for some time. They refer to allegations concerning 12 bars of the silver which were missing when the haul was recovered by the police.

The Yard issued its statement on the progress of the inquiry. According to the newspaper, a documentary videotape being made by Mr McVicar would include allegations of corruption involving a senior policeman below the rank of commander, a wealthy businessman and a solicitor.

Livestock to be shipped to Falklands

A cargo of hundreds of animals and birds, ranging from farm livestock to budgerigars, is to be shipped to the Falkland Islands in July, Our Agriculture Correspondent writes.

The shipment is being arranged by the Falklands appeal fund and the Crown Agents and is intended to help the islanders to rebuild their economy after the losses suffered during the Argentine invasion.

The cost of the project is about £125,000, out of £540,000 so far raised by the fund. Many of the animals have been given by farmers and breed societies. During the Argentine occupation many animals were killed for food by troops, during absent-minded slips.

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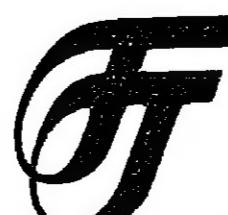
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Why some are more prone to accidents

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

What makes one person more accident-prone than another? New research at the Medical Research Council's applied psychology unit, in Cambridge, seeks the answers to that question.

The results could have important applications in matters as diverse as selecting and training pilots and the rehabilitation of people who have suffered strokes or a head injury.

A report of the work in the latest issue of the council's monthly bulletin says it is hardly surprising that the brain occasionally fails to function perfectly, given its tremendous complexity.

Errors of perception are commonplace for most people. Usually they result in little more than a slight surprise, or a minor setback: dialling the wrong telephone number, burning the toast, tripping over the cat or cutting yourself with the bread knife.

On other occasions the slightest error can have disastrous consequences, even though in terms of perception it differs little from one of those everyday slips.

Dr John Duncan, Dr Frank McKenna and Dr Ivan Brown are trying to discover what it is about particular task or the conditions in which it is being done that causes a person to make a mistake. They are also looking at human characteristics which might make one person more error-prone than another.

One of the projects is research into complex activities. When driving, even a single manoeuvre, such as overtaking a car ahead, involves the co-ordination of many sub-components of the task, and the less central components, such as mirror-checking or anticipation, may be most likely to be neglected during absent-minded slips.

ELECTION JUNE 83 Defence dispute

Labour 'will not reduce defence cash until economy is growing'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A reduction in the proportion of resources spent on defence under a Labour government would be dependent on securing growth in the economy, Mr John Silkin said yesterday.

As the Labour Party's spokesman on defence matters he was rejecting a claim by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that Labour's policy would destroy 400,000 jobs. Mr Silkin said the Labour manifesto made clear that the party would endanger neither defence nor employment.

He agreed that it might well be two years before growth in the economy began to reduce the proportion of resources taken by defence.

According to the Labour manifesto, it is the party's policy to reduce the proportion of the nation's resources devoted to defence so that the burden borne by the nation would be brought into line with that of the other main European Nations.

In a statement on Saturday, Mr Heseltine said that, taking last year, that commitment

would imply reducing Britain's spending from 5.1 per cent of gross domestic product to 3.5 per cent, which meant a cut of £4,500m and a loss of 400,000 jobs.

Mr Silkin, however, said that by expanding the economy Labour would be able to spend the same volume of money on defence while reducing it by a proportion of gross domestic product.

He added that it was a programme for the full period of a Parliament, and it was also part of Labour's policy to encourage a general reduction in defence spending internationally.

Mr Heseltine has produced a list of almost 500 establishments, in more than 270 constituencies, owned by companies to which in 1981-82 the Ministry of Defence paid at least £5m for defence procurement work. By implication he is saying that at those plants jobs could be at risk.

He said yesterday that it was not possible to give an analysis

Leading article, page 15

Another 'Dear Yuri' letter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday took a leaf out of *Private Eye's* book and wrote a spoof 'Dear Mr Andropov' letter in the name of Michael Foot.

The Labour Party recently sent a letter to Mr Yuri Andropov, asking what nuclear arms reductions the Soviet Union would make if Britain renounced its deterrent.

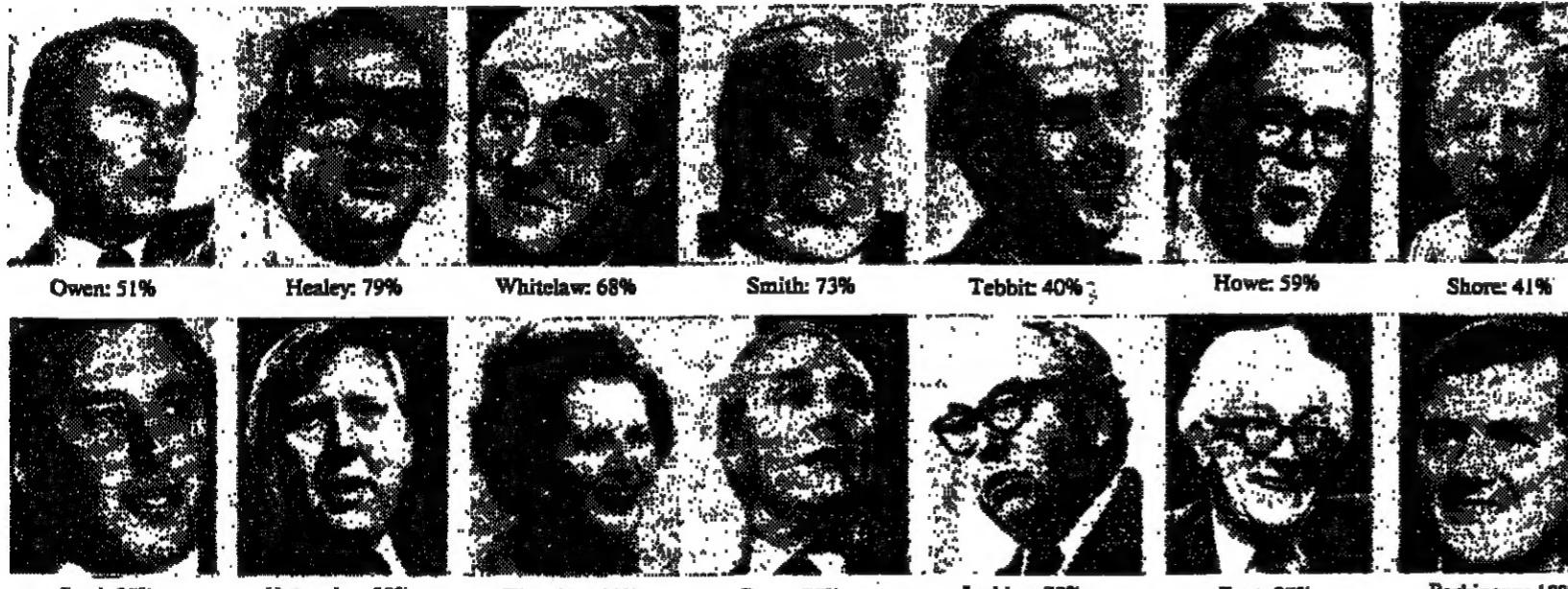
Mr Heseltine suggested a follow-up from Mr Foot asking

wrote and I wanted to bring you up to date.

"I have long opposed any British involvement in nuclear weapons, an issue I have to fight with Labour Prime Ministers since the war. Now I am in charge, no one need doubt there are going to be big changes."

"I have put my name to Labour's manifesto that gives up Britain's independent nuclear deterrent and gives America four years to get their nuclear weapons out."

How many voters know their politicians?



With just 17 days left to polling day, millions of voters are still unable to identify Britain's leading politicians, or the party they represent. The blow to the public image and standing of Cabinet ministers and senior Opposition spokesmen alike, is revealed today by the results of a MORI poll, commissioned by *The Sunday Times*.

And, the least known of the 14 politicians whose photographs electors were asked to name is Mr Cecil Parkinson, Chairman of the Conservative Party. Less than one in five, 18 per cent of those polled recognized him by his photograph, and only 44 per cent knew which party he rep-

resents. More embarrassing, only 20 per cent of Conservative supporters identified him.

The poll was conducted last week and coincided with Mr Parkinson heading his party's first political broadcast on television on Tuesday night.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who also featured in the broadcast, fared little better. Just 40 per cent recognized the Secretary of State for Employment, and a third of those interviewed did not know he is a Conservative, or thought he belonged to another party.

The party leaders are better, but not universally, known. One per cent of those polled set to know Mrs Thatcher

if Labour is victorious, was only

from a picture. Mr Michael Foot was correctly named by 97 per cent. Within the Alliance, Mr David Steel was more correctly identified, 85 per cent, than Mr Roy Jenkins, 73 per cent.

Apart from Mr Foot, and Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow Cabinet appears to be aptly named. Mr Roy Hattersley, despite numerous recent television appearances, was correctly identified by one third of interviewees, and only a slim majority knew he was in the Labour Party.

Mr Peter Shore, set to be Chancellor of the Exchequer if Labour is victorious, was only

known by 41 per cent of the voters.

If the leading politicians are to attract more public recognition, they should concentrate on women, who are considerably worse than men at identifying parliamentary figures.

The one person to have made a surprisingly large impact on voters is Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal, recognized by 73 per cent of people.

Several politicians have improved their ratings since April, 1978, when MORI conducted a similar poll. Mr Roy Hattersley, despite numerous recent television appearances, was correctly identified by one third of interviewees, and only a slim majority knew he was in the Labour Party.

Mr Peter Shore, set to be Chancellor of the Exchequer if Labour is victorious, was only

law's face is recognized by 68 per cent of the voters, compared to 48 per cent. The biggest increase in correct identification belongs to Sir Geoffrey Howe, 59 per cent compared with 13 per cent.

"These figures show just how turned off people are by the election," Mr Robert Worcester of MORI said yesterday. "They provided a blow to some of the leading lights of all parties."

MORI interviewed 900 respondents and of 1,216 who had previously been interviewed in April, 1978. Respondents were originally selected to be a representative sample of the working status of adults aged over 16 in Great Britain. Interviewees aged 16 to 19 were given the age of 18 to 20. In 61 constituencies throughout Great Britain, data were collected to provide a national picture of survey voting intentions.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Bradford, North

Labour in public civil strife

CANDIDATES

Patrick Wall
Ben Ford
Geoffrey Lawler
Peter Birksy

Lab
Ind Lab
SDP

C

General election: R. T. Ford (Lab) 26,069; M. H. Lawler (C) 17,548; P. Wall (Ind Lab) 6,521; G. Lawler (SDP) 2,311; Peter Birksy (Lab) 7,021.

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc Att: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: Proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid: Proportion of middle managers; % Prof: Proportion of professionals; % Ind: Independent members; % BBC/ITN: result of 1979 national return.

The local election results suggested that the Labour vote could increase, the Conservative vote hold steady and SDP support dwindle. Mr Peter Birksy, the SDP candidate and former Labour agent for Mr Edward Lyons, of Bradford West, disagreed.

He pinned hope on a Bermondsey-style rebellion against the militant left by Labour voters, a squeeze on support for the ousted sitting member and a strong build-up in the Alliance vote during the later stages of the campaign with both traditional Labour and Conservative supporters accepting the SDP as a credible alternative.

The experience has converted Mr Ford to a strong belief in electoral reform. It was proper,

Profile of Bradford North

Lab 50.7%

Ind Lab

SDP

C

General election: R. T. Ford (Lab) 26,069; M. H. Lawler (C) 17,548; P. Wall (Ind Lab) 6,521; G. Lawler (SDP) 2,311; Peter Birksy (Lab) 7,021.

Mr Wall: More to local executive's taste.

He said that small factions should have representation in Parliament whether they were communist, Militant or National Front, giving them a legitimate means of expression instead of being forced to infiltrate legitimate parties.

But how resentful were the people of Bradford North? Certainly the local Labour executive resents Mr Ford, who was twice defeated at selection conferences, the second time by 49 votes to 12. Mr Wall's strong reputation among trade unionists and the party left favoured him while Mr Ford's attitude towards more distant issues of Namibia and Portugal did not please the local managers.

Ronald Faux

But beyond the personal clashes and aspirations of the candidates lies Bradford North, not a happy place. High unemployment has eaten into a community that once relied on the North Country ethic of hard work and a regular wage. Thousands of jobs have disappeared as the larger employers trimmed their work forces and many smaller companies disappeared in the recession.

Mr Wall's workers complain: "One of the basic things we want to do is get out into the factories and talk to the trade unionists and workers. The trouble is that there are now so few factories to visit and not many people working in them."

The local election results suggested that the Labour vote could increase, the Conservative vote hold steady and SDP support dwindle. Mr Peter Birksy, the SDP candidate and former Labour agent for Mr Edward Lyons, of Bradford West, disagreed.

He pinned hope on a Bermondsey-style rebellion against the militant left by Labour voters, a squeeze on support for the ousted sitting member and a strong build-up in the Alliance vote during the later stages of the campaign with both traditional Labour and Conservative supporters accepting the SDP as a credible alternative.

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Mr Wall: Fighting well established candidate.

Mr Martin: Fighting well established candidate.

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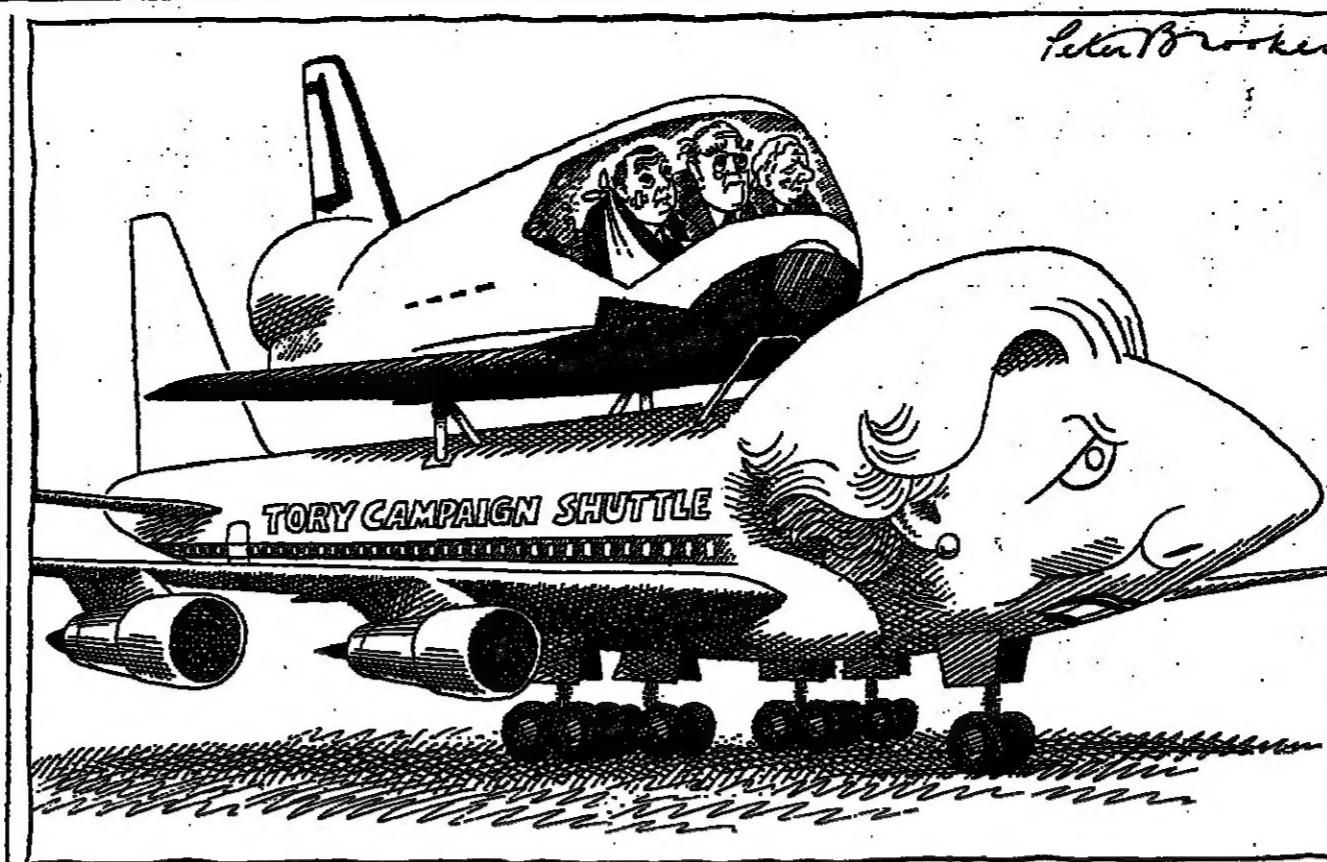
Mr Martin: Fighting well established candidate.

Ronald Faux

Poll findings

Name the face

Constituency profiles



Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

How important is the Thatcher-Pym fracas? Will it colour the rest of the campaign, or is it merely passing and trivial significance? And what does it tell us of what a second Thatcher government would be like?

That the Prime Minister dealt somewhat abruptly with her Foreign Secretary, first at the press conference launching the manifesto on Wednesday and then at the opening regular news conference on Friday, is beyond question. She might on both occasions have expressed herself more delicately. But the substance of what she said is, to my mind, justified on both occasions.

On Wednesday Mr Pym implied, in answer to a question, that the future of the Falklands might be negotiated with Argentina if it renounced the use of force to settle the dispute. That is not British government policy, and it was not unreasonable for Mrs Thatcher to prevent a misapprehension developing – especially as it might have had international repercussions.

Badly timed remark

On Friday Mrs Thatcher was asked to comment on Mr Pym's remark on a television discussion that he would prefer the Conservatives not to have a landslide majority. He was right that landslides do not, on the whole, produce successful governments. That is a judgment that would come well from a political scientist or a journalist.

But it was not wise from a senior party politician in the middle of an election campaign. Mrs Thatcher was bound to dissociate herself from it. How could Conservative candidates be expected to fight in very marginal seats if they felt that their leader did not even want them to win?

So in slapping down Mr Pym in the way she did, Mrs Thatcher was brusque but correct. She will be seen as having displayed the very strength of leadership for which the electorate admires her beyond all other qualities. She will not lose marks with the voters at the moment by addressing to the point.

Mr Roy Hattersley is speaking at Allerton Bywater working men's club near Leeds (8pm).

●

Nominations for general election candidates close today (Monday). A full list of the candidates, together with a map of the new constituencies, will appear in *The Times* on Wednesday.

Mr Neil Kinnock will be in the Isle of Man then in north-east Bolton for an afternoon workshop. He will also speak in Chorley town hall (7.30pm) and at Bradfield junior school, Leyland (8pm).

Mr Edward Heath speaks at an open air meeting near Exeter High Street (12.30pm) and at

Shoreham (2pm).

Mr Peter Walker is addressing five meetings. At 11.30am he speaks at the Conservative offices in Manor Road, Bradford and addresses party workers at a Conservative club in Blackmoor Foot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield (2.15pm). At 3.15pm he is at an open air meeting in Keighley, before going to Wetherby High School, Hallfield Lane, Wetherby (7.30pm). Mr Peter Walker is speaking at The Guildhall, Worcester (8pm). Sir Geoffrey Howe is at a meeting at Phillips' Church Hall, Knowle (7.30pm) then goes to Yardley School, Church Road, Yardley, for an 8.45 meeting. Sir Keith Joseph speaks at Hemel Hempstead School, Heath Lane, Hemel Hempstead (8pm).

Mr Edward Heath speaks at an open air meeting near Exeter High Street (12.30pm) and at Bradfield junior school, Leyland (8pm).

But what about beyond the election? Has Mrs Thatcher behaved dismissively towards Mr Pym now because she intends to dismiss him? Mrs Thatcher has denied that he has given her an ultimatum that he would leave the Government if he did not become Foreign Secretary. He would be unwise to do so. He might well find his bluff was called, just as Mr Prior did when he tried to stay at the Department of Employment rather than go to Northern Ireland.

Probable move for Pym

Mrs Thatcher probably does intend to move Mr Pym from the Foreign Office, just as she certainly intends to move Mr Whiteaway from the Home Office. But who will want to keep both of them in the Cabinet – unless, of course, Mr Pym were simply to rule himself out.

The precise nature of the next Thatcher Cabinet, assuming that she wins, has not yet been settled. It will depend to some degree upon the extent of the victory – as Mr Pym must have had in mind when he was speaking on television – but it is most unlikely to be composed simply of congenial political spirits.

One only has to study the manifesto to realize that Mrs Thatcher is a more cautious politician than is often appreciated. She and Mr Pym do not like each other, but they will in all probability continue to work with each other.

Craig Seton

NEDC row • The hustings ELECTION JUNE 83

**THE ISSUES
EQUALITY**

Benefits for women in dispute

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Existing laws, together with the roles of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, will be the focus of debate on equality between the sexes and for racial minorities.

Immigration is a key election issue. The Conservatives are standing on their record of immigration controls and the British Nationality Act of 1981, arguing that "effective immigration control" is the means to good community relations.

They argue that since 1979 immigration has dropped to the lowest level since control of migrants from the Commonwealth began more than 20 years ago, and that the

The key issues on equality are: Immigration control and legislation such as the Nationality Act; programmes of "positive action" to combat racial and sexual discriminations; equal pay for equal work; public spending on child welfare and maternity benefits; role of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality.

Nationality Act creates "a secure system of rights and a sound basis for control in the future".

Labour is pledged to repeal the Nationality Act and the Immigration Act of 1971, replacing them with a "citizenship law that does not discriminate against either women or black and Asian Britons".

Under a new nationality Act Labour would grant automatic citizenship to anyone born in Britain and a new immigration Act would loosen the current age restrictions for children and the criteria for elderly parents and other relatives.

In a seven-point policy package for ethnic minorities the Alliance says that it will amend rather than repeal the Nationality Act, providing objective tests of citizenship, a right of appeal against refusal and the abolition of the time limit for established residents to apply for registration as British citizens.

Both Labour and the Alliance outline campaigns to help ethnic minorities and end racial discrimination and disadvantage. Both envisage programmes of positive action to ensure equal job opportunities. The Alliance sees the Commission for Racial Equality subsumed into a new, wider human rights commission and Labour envisages a special monitor for racial equality.

Debate on equal rights for women will centre on tax, equal pay and state benefit laws. The Conservatives are already pledged to amending the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Act to incorporate the notion of equal pay for work of equal value and recent important concessions on points pressed by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Both Labour and the Alliance also say that they would amend that Act. But they also want programmes of positive action as for ethnic groups, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women at work. Labour wants a Cabinet minister to promote sexual equality and a strengthened Equal Opportunities Commission, while the Alliance sees that body replaced by its new, powerful human rights commission.

All parties are pledged to remove the tax inequalities of married women and the most divisive issue therefore is likely to be the amount of public spending on state benefits such as maternity allowance.

Labour backs higher child benefits, a higher maternity grant, (£100 instead of £25) and more money on maternity services, family crisis centres and health screening programmes. The Alliance also wants better community services, where it says it will create 100,000 new jobs, and higher child benefits.

Tomorrow: Law and order

Leader of SNP denounces Labour betrayal

Scottish Nationalist candidates were urged by their party leader yesterday to "storm the citadels of unionist power".

At a rally in Stirling, Mr Gordon Wilson, SNP MP for Dundee East in the last Parliament, said it was up to them to break the British connexion which prevented Scotland making progress.

He attacked the Labour majority in Scotland. "In return for the allegiance of Scottish voters, Labour has offered a record of broken promises, economic failure and political careerism", he said.

At least with the Tories, the Scots know where they stand; the Tories expect nothing from Scotland and offer nothing in return. Labour's crime is far worse, for it amounts to a betrayal of the trust and the aspirations of an entire generation of Scots."

New information shows I am right on NEDC paper, Kinnock insists

By John Winder

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said last night that he had been given information by telephone that showed that the document he believes led Mrs Margaret Thatcher to call an early election was a prediction of the future, not just a gloomy glimpse of the present industrial situation.

In a speech on Saturday, Mr Kinnock said that the report, produced by the National Economic Development Office, had been suppressed.

He worked at home yesterday, hoping that a copy of the document might be delivered anonymously to him by "some kindly spirit" or even that it might arrive in a Treasury envelope. "If the report had been only about the past there would have been no need to suppress it," he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, speaking on Saturday night, accused Mr Kinnock of having made a "totally false and recklessly misinformed" speech.

It is untrue," he said, "to suggest that a paper about prospects for the economy has been suppressed." The March NEDC report was on Britain's industrial performance and all members of the economic development council had agreed that its publication would be "unhelpful to British industry and helpful to our competitors".

The Chancellor added: "As the minutes clearly showed, Mr Len Murray, for the TUC, suggested that publication should be deferred for a couple

of months. It was agreed that the paper should receive further staff consideration.

"Mr Kinnock's fantasy may be based upon his recollection of reports of another NEDC paper discussed at the council's April meeting. That was published in the usual way immediately after the meeting.

There is no justification for the suggestion that the timing of the election had anything to do with the agreed decision to defer publication of the March paper."

The Prime Minister, speaking on independent radio, said that Mr Kinnock's speech had contained hollow, false accusations.

In his speech at Manchester, Mr Kinnock said that it was not true, as Mrs Thatcher had said, that she had called the election because the further speculation over the date would have harmed the national interest.

"The election has been called for June 9 because the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council that under present government policies the slump in Britain could and would only get worse."

A photocopy of minutes of the NEDC meeting issued by Mr Kinnock later showed that Sir Geoffrey had said that discussion at staff level was necessary. Much of what had been done was good, but he had seen it for the first time only that weekend. "There should be a two-month adjournment", the minutes recorded him as saying.

That minute was of a meeting

on March 2. Among those present were Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and other trade unionists, as well as senior ministers and industrialists.

The minute recorded Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the CBI, as saying that the paper under discussion, NEDC (83) 12, was so gloomy that people reading it would want to get the first boat out of the country.

The view of Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, according to the minutes, was that he did not believe publication would be productive because there was not a single item of cheer in it. "It should not be published until positive ideas were included on what might be done about our competitiveness."

Mr Len Murray is minuted as having said that originally he had favoured publishing, but now agreed that the paper should "lie fallow" for a month or so.

● The NEDC report at the centre of the controversy was not discussed at length at the council four industrial correspondents writes. It was an historical examination of Britain's industrial performance and a follow-up to a study made some years ago.

There was no suggestion at the meeting that the report should be suppressed.

Sir Campbell says that the report examined Britain's industrial performance last year and not, as suggested by Mr Kinnock, the prospects for this year.

Labour in doubt on voting strength

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour vote is more uncertain than ever because of the emergence of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, according to a canvassers' guide carried in the latest edition of *Labour Weekly*, the party newspaper.

A campaign briefing says that doorstop canvassing is more important than ever before because of "third party intervention". It adds: "Because of the new situation Labour supporters need to spend more time on the doorstep and must plan priorities in advance".

Experience in recent local and parliamentary by-elections had indicated that voters' intentions were much more uncertain than in the past; that many voters made up their minds after contact on the doorstep; and that nowadays it was more difficult to identify Labour supporters accurately.

"Canvassers in the past have been instructed that identification was the only purpose of

canvassing, but now, even bearing in mind the pressures of time, canvassers should also try to convert on the doorstep. Canvassing should be extended to explaining party policy and the learning of voters' problems

The admission that the Labour vote is "softer" than before and that voters must be persuaded, rather than taken for granted, also prompts the party's senior tacticians to offer two other items of advice to party workers.

The briefing says: "We can no longer take the answers we receive on the doorstep at face value and we need to be more sceptical about those who say they are Labour voters".

Guidance is also offered to those who face on the doorstep undecided voters. "If they reply that they have voted Labour in the past, ask them why they are hesitating this time; probe them.

Star spangled banners

Thespians show their colours

By David Hewson

Basil and Sybil Fawley were a couple on whose union God seldom smiled; so it must come as small surprise that the election has put them together. The division may seem a little odd - the erstwhile Nazi Basil, alias John Cleese, has marched into the Alliance camp, while Sybil, for all her blue-rinsed *Torquay Toryism*, can be found on the Labour hunting grounds of Prunella Scales.

But both belong to the growing number of greasyfaced politicians who have abandoned the old showbiz dictum that one treats the boards in a state of neutrality.

Labour can boast the support of Compo, the peripatetic hobo played by Bill Owen in *Last of the Summer Wine*, Colin Welland, the actor-writer who scripted *Charlottes of Fire*, and Billy Connolly, the comedian who seems more at home in the gossip columns trysting with Pamela Stephenson, the actress.

The Conservatives have the singer Vincen Hill warbling their campaign song, moral support from a host of canines, including the Two Ronnies, and Tom Stoppard, the playwright, representing the intellectual end of the spectrum.

Only last week, David Puttnam, the film producer, broke off from production in Thailand to tele a message of support for the Alliance, a sympathy shared by Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer of *Gandhi*, and Bamber Gascoigne, the quiz master of *University Challenge*.

Nowhere is the new showbiz politician more evident than in the Labour Party, where Arts for Labour, a group of around 200 actors, writers, poets and artists, has been mustering support for Mr Michael Foot by providing election material, posters, and platform speakers.

While celebrity endorsements of politicians may be common in the United States there is still a feeling among some sections of British opinion that the practice is beyond the pale of conventional electoral standards. The Conservatives flirted briefly with showbiz personalities in the ranks of the SDP and Conservative

last election, but both they and the Alliance have held back this time.

Ian Flintoff, the actor who is acting chairman of Arts for Labour while Bill Owen, the usual chairman, is filming a cinema version of *Last of the Summer Wine*, was embarrassed that the socialist campaign relied more on showbusiness than its rivals.

"I can understand the other parties shying away from showbusiness to promote themselves as it was an advertisement for soap powder. But we are not there to advertise the Labour Party, we are there because the party coincides with our beliefs."

Arts for Labour, which was founded in 1981, is reluctant to list its members in terms of their fame, and regards a spear carrier at Stratford as being equal to a well-known television face. But when it comes to campaigning, it will be the familiar personalities who are pushed into speaking alongside Labour politicians in key meetings.

Conservative Eric Morecambe, Eric Sykes, Marlene Dietrich, Peter Murray, Tom Stoppard, Dandy Nichols, Brian Rix, Fenella Fielding, Kenny Everett, Bryan Forbes, Nanette Newman, Ronnie Barker, Ronnie Corbett, Max Bygraves and Pamela Stephenson.

Labor's Bill Owen, Miriam Karlin, Glenda Jackson, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Windsor Davies, Billy Connolly, Prunella Scales, Colin Welland, Hugh Manning and David Yip; Alliance: Sir Richard Attenborough, John Cleese, Robert Powell, Denis Quilley, Bamber Gascoigne, Claire Bloom, Judi Dench, Honor Blackman, Peter Ustinov, Ludovic Kennedy and David Puttnam.

Labour's rivals are simply happy to list the personalities who have asked for their support to be registered. Little canvassing is likely to be carried out by the familiar faces who have publicly enlisted in the ranks of the SDP and Conservative



Wreckage: The remains of the RAF coach lying upside down in a ditch beside a road in the Black Forest.

RAF mourns Black Forest deaths

By Our Foreign Staff

Prayers were being said yesterday at RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, as relatives of airmen injured in the Black Forest coach crash flew out to West Germany.

Six men from the base were killed when their coach ran off

the road and landed upside down at the bottom of a bank on Saturday. The Ministry of Defence said that four airmen were still very seriously ill, two seriously ill and 19 others received in West German hospitals with various injuries.

The crash was near the small town of Sasbach-Walden, 12 miles south of Baden-Baden. The coach was carrying 40 RAF personnel. According to local police the coach appeared to swerve across the road before plunging into a ditch.

One of those injured, Corporal Vanessa Winterburn, the only woman on the coach, said that she believed the brakes had failed.

An RAF spokesman said

the men, based in Britain, had been taking part in an exercise with Canadian forces at Baden-Solingen and were out on a day's excursion. He said he understood that three helicopters had helped evacuate the casualties to hospitals in the area. The six were moved to RAF Wegberg in West Germany to await transport home.

A policeman talking to one of the 34 who escaped.

Coltishall was "deeply shocked" yesterday, and services were being held for the dead and injured in the Roman Catholic and Church of England base churches.

Nearly everyone on the base not involved in duties was expected to attend the services for 41 Squadron, which operates Jaguar photo-reconnaissance aircraft, and which lost five men in the crash. Three of

the dead airmen were married, living in married quarters on the base.

Mrs Miriam Armstrong, aged 59, of Middleton, Leeds, mother of Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, said: "Paul rang me just before leaving for Germany. He had served three years in Germany and was really looking forward to going back for a brief visit.

"On Saturday night I was

watching the news when I saw a report on the crash. I just had that terrible feeling deep down that Paul was involved. I just froze."

"Then I heard a knock on the door. It was a Flight Lieutenant who told me Paul was dead."

Senior Aircraftman Derrick Swash, another of the men killed, was planning to marry. Yesterday Miss Ruth Dyson, aged 24, an RAF transport driver based at Finningley, South Yorkshire, was being comforted by the Swash family at their home in Chantry Way, Swainland, Hull.

Mr Swash, aged 26, had been in the service for six years and had just signed on for a further three years with the Photographic Reconnaissance Unit based at Laarbruch, West Germany.

The dead were named by the Ministry of Defence as Senior Aircraftman Peter Fox, aged 26, married, from Norwich, the coach driver, Sergeant Brian Roe, married, from Sheffield; Junior Technician Michael Messenger, aged 23, married, from Coleshill, Warwickshire; Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, aged 20, single, from Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent; Senior Aircraftman Derrick Swash, aged 26, single, from North Hunsbury, and Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, aged 25, single, from Leeds.

40,000 in Argentine protest

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - About 40,000 people marched through Buenos Aires in a mass protest over the military junta's statement that thousands of people who disappeared during anti-guerrilla operations should be considered dead.

The human rights march through the city centre to the Congress building on Friday night went peacefully. It was one of the largest political demonstrations since the armed forces announced Argentina's return to democracy last year. Elections are due to take place on October 30.

Earlier the junta had raised a political storm by accusing the left wing of the Peronist Party of being a front for the Montoneros guerrilla movement.

Senior Perez Esquivel: On fast for 10 days.

It issued a document saying Senior Vicente Leonidas Saadi, the Peronist leader, and his Intransigence and Mobilization faction had close links with the leaders of the guerrilla movement, which was active in Argentina in the 1970s.

Senor Saadi later denied having anything to do with the Montoneros and accused the armed forces of trying to divide the Peronist Party. Argentina's largest political movement.

Among those taking part in the march were Senor Adolfo Perez Esquivel, human rights campaigner and Nobel peace prize winner, who had been fasting for 10 days to draw attention to the fate of those who disappeared in Argentina.

Looking thin and covered by a blanket, Senor Perez Esquivel was carried by friends most of the way. Later he spoke to the crowd, condemning the junta's report on the vanished, issued last month.

Guerrillas attack Andean city

By Our Foreign Staff

Suspected left-wing guerrillas attacked Ayacucho in the central Andes of Peru, blocking out the town before launching a dynamite and machine gun assault on police headquarters, and other targets.

Up to 200 sticks of dynamite were used during the attack, which took place on Friday, the third anniversary of the launching of guerrilla operations by the Sendero Luminoso organisation.

Wave of kidnappings as feud flares in mountains of Lebanon

Beirut (Reuter) - At least 23 people were feared dead yesterday after a wave of abductions in a Lebanese mountain feud between Druze and Christian villagers.

Officials said they had recovered 10 bodies in the Chouf mountains, outside Beirut, where more than 100 people from both communities were kidnapped at road blocks on Saturday.

They feared that 13 more kidnap victims might have been murdered. The Christian Phalangist radio said that 14 Druze were seized and killed in revenge for the death of nine captured Christians.

It added that Mr Joseph al-Hashem, the Phalangist leader in the Chouf area, had urged village heads to free all captives still alive.

The Chouf mountains have long been a battleground between Druze and Christians. The latest conflict broke out on Saturday after a Druze leader was killed by a landmine in the village of Kfarham, according to security sources.

Angry Druze villagers dragged about 20 Christians from passing cars and hustled them off to captivity. The Christians responded by seizing Druze travellers.

The left-wing Mourabitoun radio reported that more people were seized by Phalangist forces yesterday. A jittery atmosphere spread through mountain villages and the gunmen at road blocks found few vehicles to challenge.

Lebanese security forces shut off the roads between Christian Zahlé and Druze communities. State-run Beirut

radio said that President Amin Gemayel and Mr Chaffie al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, were taking urgent steps to halt the abductions and secure release of the captives.

Prince Majed Arslan, the Druze leader, contacted village leaders and urged them to call off the vendetta.

Mr Philip Habib, the US roving ambassador, arrived in Beirut yesterday for a further attempt to break the deadlock over withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

He flew in from Israel to brief French officials on the result of his visits to Jerusalem, Cairo and Riyadh.

Mr Wazzan yesterday called on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and test the reliability of Israel's pledge to pull out its own troops.

● JERUSALEM: The Israeli security forces have stepped up their guard on a number of Christian institutions in the biblical village of Ein Kerem near Jerusalem - the birthplace of John the Baptist - where two Soviet nuns were brutally stabbed to death late last week, Christopher Walker writes.

Yesterday the Israeli Foreign Minister refused to comment on a bitter hostile report by the Soviet news agency, Tass, which blamed the murders of the two women - a mother aged 68 and her daughter of 43 - on what it described as "Zionist thugs".

There was a growing suspicion among detectives involved in the case that the double murder might have been the work of Jewish fanatics opposed to Christian activity in the Holy Land.

Armed guards patrol Delhi campus

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi
The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in Delhi, one of India's leading academic institutions, closed last week after a battle between students and teachers.

The students have now been evicted from the university hostels, where they lived for the incredibly cheap price (even for India) of £10 a month for food plus £1.60 for accommodation, the university has been closed *sine die*, the vice-chancellor and senior officials have gone into seclusion, and more than 300 students are in jail.

JNU, named after the Prime Minister's father, has only 3,000

students with the exception of a small language school, are all graduates.

Ill-feeling has been growing for some months, with students feeling that their grades are often the result of an assessment of their political orientation, and staff believing that if they cannot be trusted to make a normal academic assessment then they should not bother to make one.

Matters accelerated last week when a student was disciplined for abusing the warden of a hostel and was transferred. Students' union leaders went to the hostel, broke the locks and set him back in his old room.

Dr P. N. Srivastava, the vice-chancellor, who had been in the job only two months, sent the student leaders down. The students then undertook to *Gherao* him, the rector and the registrar. It is a standard Indian technique of isolating employers and officials by surrounding them with demonstrators.

Eventually the police were called, a decision attributed to Mrs Gandhi, and the three men were freed.

The campus remains heavily guarded by armed para-military police patrols.

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First night at La Scala for the Pope

The Pope addressing a packed audience at La Scala opera house in Milan. His visit, on Saturday evening, was the first ever to La Scala by a Pope, and was said by some newspapers to have been the first Italian social evening at which a Pope was present since the Renaissance, Peter Nichols writes.

The Pope made use of his weekend in Milan, the centre of Italian

economic life, to call for a concerted effort to reduce unemployment. When he addressed leaders of the Confederation of Industry yesterday and conferred with representatives of the unions on Saturday he called for "coordinated and responsible action" against unemployment.

"One of the reasons why I came here," he said, in a speech at Sesto San Giovanni, "is to make clear my

sharing in the sufferings of those who have lost their jobs or find their security threatened. Unemployment is a fundamental problem".

Damage caused on Friday night by a petrol bomb to the stand on which the Pope said Mass yesterday, upon his return to Rome, was repaired in good time. Police said that an unidentified individual threw the bomb soon after midnight on Friday.

Madrid Catholics split on abortion

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Roman Catholic groups in predominantly working-class suburbs of Madrid have challenged both Spain's National Conference of Bishops and the Pope, declaring that a Christian can vote in favour of the Government's proposal to legalize abortion in certain circumstances.

Thirty eight organizations, known as *comunidades de base*, took their stand just before Parliament begins to debate reform of Spain's penal code, which, under a Franco regime law still on the statute book, punishes abortion "with imprisonment". The debate is due to begin tomorrow.

The groups, which said that the social problems of abortion were not a settled issue, provoked an immediate reaction from the bishops last week.

under all circumstances;

Ever since, opponents of the Government's limited abortion Bill have been waging a "pro-human life" campaign, which reaches its climax this week.

They rebuked the grassroots groups, and accuses them of creating confusion.

The bishops were responding to a reminder from the groups that their present stand differs from an important respect from their pronouncement on abortion in October, 1974.

That statement acknowledged that "Catholic morality recognizes as legitimate intervention by a doctor which brings about indirectly the loss of one of the two lives" - the so-called "indirect abortion" to save the mother.

The groups, which said that the social problems of abortion were not a settled issue, provoked an immediate reaction from the bishops last week.

The anti-abortionists have conspicuously greater economic resources, and the statement by the Madrid working-class groups has served to bring the debate into better balance - especially as it is overwhelmingly working-class women who abort clandestinely in Spain. Middle-class women go to doctors abroad, particularly London, or use the pill.

Tornadoes evict 1,000 in Texas

New York - The American south-east was battered by another violent storm on Saturday, unleashing tornadoes and floods and taking the death toll to 25 in less than a week, Christopher Thomas writes.

Texas bore the brunt but heavy rain fell from Oklahoma to the Carolinas and in Louisiana hundreds of families fled when rivers rose to bursting point.

Eleven tornadoes hit Texas, making 1,000 people homeless. More than 60,000 in the Houston area were without electricity and 500 people were evacuated for fear of flooding.

Poles suspend butter rationing

Warsaw (Reuter) - Poland is to suspend rationing of butter, margarine, lard and high-fat milk from June 1, because production of dairy goods and some animal products has increased.

An end to rationing of vodka, sweets, cigarettes, soap and washing powder was announced earlier this year but sales of meat, sugar, flour and petrol are still restricted.

Driver held as crash kills 8

Celle Ligure, Italy (AP) - A Spanish lorry driver was charged with multiple homicide after a fiery pile-up inside a tunnel that killed eight people on Saturday and injured 22.

A huge ball of fire and smoke billowed through the Pecorile tunnel 18 miles south of Genoa when the lorry smashed into a line of more than 20 cars and exploded.

Freedom swim

Athens (AP) - Six Turkish nationals, four of them of Kurdish origin, sought political asylum in Greece after swimming across the river Evros, which marks the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace. More than 300 Turks have sought asylum in Greece since martial law was imposed in 1980.

Prison hotel

Arkadelphia, Arkansas (AP) - Because local jails do not meet requirements to house women, Mrs Mildred Anthony, imprisoned for a week for drunken driving, will spend seven days in the local Holiday Inn hotel, working in the restaurant.

In a class of its own Dan-Air introduces the new British Aerospace 146, the world's quietest jetliner



Today, Dan-Air takes delivery of Britain's newest airliner and the world's quietest jetliner, the British Aerospace 146. It will operate this 88-seat wide-cabin airliner initially on scheduled services between London Gatwick and Dublin, Berne and the South of France. Services from Newcastle to Gatwick and Norway will follow soon afterwards.

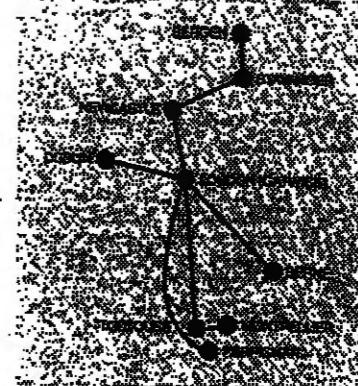
With its spacious cabin and four fan-jet engines, the BAe 146 sets new standards of passenger comfort, performance and economy which make it the most advanced short-haul jet airliner to be introduced anywhere in the world.

Quite simply, Dan-Air's new BAe 146 is in a class of its own.

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BRITISH AEROSPACE



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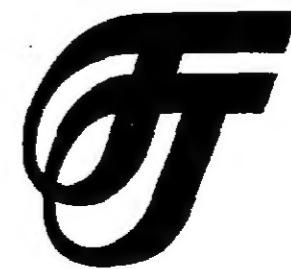
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The Pretoria bomb blast**Threat of reprisals by South Africa**

From Michael Hornby
Johannesburg

The South African Government has served notice that reprisals will be taken against neighbouring countries that continue to harbour black nationalist guerrillas after the car bomb blast in central Pretoria last Friday which killed 17 people and injured 217 others, both black and white.

It was the worst incident of its kind in South African history.

Meanwhile, the underground African National Congress (ANC), while not yet actually confirming that its guerrillas were responsible for the blast, has issued a statement in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, justifying the bomb attack as being "specifically directed against the military establishments of the South African regime".

"The enemy casualties", the statement said, "consist essentially of Air Force and military intelligence personnel". The 'escalating armed struggle' had been forced on the ANC by "the intransigence and violence of the apartheid regime".

There is no doubt, in fact, that a very large number of civilians are among the dead and injured, but exactly how many is not yet clear. A report in a Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, on Saturday that more than 70 members of the armed forces had been killed or wounded has not yet been officially confirmed. Hospital reports suggest that more than half of the injured are whites.



Fight for life: An ambulance man gives first aid to a victim of the blast.

Of the dead, seven were white men, two were white women, and the rest black men, according to General Mike Geldenhuys, the South African Commissioner of Police.

The bomb went off at about 4.30 pm on Friday in a car parked in front of the entrance to Nedbank Square on Church Street, a 13-storey building housing the headquarters of the Air Force. The ground floor, however, consists mainly of shops, a bank and a restaurant.

Poynton Building on the other side of the street contains offices occupied by military and naval intelligence.

The claim that the bomb was

aimed at a military target had some substance, therefore, but it is equally clear that the person or persons who planted the bomb, assuming that the timing of the explosion was intentional, must have known that it would also cause huge and indiscriminate casualties among ordinary members of the public thronging the shops and pavements.

Speaking in Nairobi over the weekend en route to North Korea and China, Mr Oliver Tambo, the acting President-General of the ANC in exile, told journalists: "Don't you think we have offered the other check so many times that there

is no check left to offer? Never again are our people going to be doing all the bleeding".

Mr Tambo read out the earlier Lusaka statement by the ANC but said he could not yet confirm that ANC guerrillas had planted the Pretoria bomb because of the difficulty of communicating with them. He left no doubt, however, that the ANC was prepared to accept responsibility for the attack.

He also gave a warning that Western investments in South Africa had become "militarized" and were now considered legitimate targets by the ANC because they were "part of the machinery of oppression".

Leading article, page 15

Rise of the ANC

1910 Founded as the South African Native National Congress.
1912 Opposed Native Land Act and established the ANC.
1915 First election to the Cape Town Assembly.

1922 Started under the African National Congress. Also end racial discrimination, and a new franchise for blacks.

1932 "Defence campaign" against the obnoxious Group Areas Act.

1952-57 Treason Trial. ANC leaders acquitted.

1956 Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) formed. Separatist group.

1960 Sharpeville massacre. 69 blacks killed, 180 injured, when police fire on anti-pass laws demonstrators. ANC and PAC banned.

1961 ANC returns to policy of limited struggle. Military wing set up. Sabotage begins.

1964 Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela and others sentenced to life imprisonment.

1976-77 Riots in Soweto and other townships. About 600 dead. Young blacks leave for guerrilla training abroad.

1981-82 South African raid on ANC bases in Rhodesia and Mozambique.

1982 Bomb blast in Pretoria kills 17 and injures 217. ANC justifies blast as against military target.

Britain keeping close watch on white air force officers' trial

From Stephen Taylor-Harris

At 3.10am last July, 25 incendiary devices exploded at an air base in the port of Zimbabwe. Minutes later the country's main strike aircraft were in smouldering ruins.

In the Zimbabwe High Court today six white Air Force officers, including the former deputy commander, go on trial for aiding and abetting unknown saboteurs in the devastation of 202 Squadron. If found guilty they face the death penalty.

The repercussions of the affair go beyond the purely military. Allegations that some of the officers were tortured under interrogation have had a damaging effect on relations between Britain and Zimbabwe.

Their trial will be keenly watched by British and other Western diplomats.

The accused are Air Vice-

Marshal Hugh Shatto, Air Commodore Philip Gale, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Acting Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, and Air Lieutenant Neville Ward.

The defence will be led by Mr Harry Ogall, QC, who prosecuted in the trial of Peter Sutcliffe, "The Yorkshire Ripper". The trial is before Mr Justice Dumburgsma, the Judge-President, and is expected to last for up to 10 weeks.

The sabotage operation was efficiently carried out, the damage caused by phosphorus grenades which had been placed in jet engine vents and exploded by timer devices.

When the flames subsided seven Hawker Hunters, one new British Hawk, and a reconnaissance aircraft were destroyed. One Hawk and

another three Hawks which had arrived from Britain only days earlier were badly damaged.

Shocked and furious, the Government accused South Africa of engineering the disaster.

The state's case is expected to rest in part on confessions by some officers and evidence that security precautions had been increasingly relaxed in the weeks before the operation.

The defence is likely to try to have the confessions ruled inadmissible on the ground that they were extracted under duress. Two independent medical reports state that some of the officers had been tortured.

Meanwhile, a seventh officer detained at the same time remains in custody although the Attorney-General's department has twice stated that it has no grounds for proceeding with charges against him.

Malawi ministers reported dead

From Our Correspondent, Harare

Two cabinet ministers in Malawi, including the secretary-general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, and Mr Gadiana, Minister for the Central Region, were due to stand in the election called by President Hastings Banda, on June 29.

Rumours of political turbulence in Malawi infected Harare on Friday after the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation sent out bulletins that the two men were missing and asked anyone seeing them to notify the police.

The rumours attracted par-

ticular attention among British diplomats here as the Duke of Edinburgh was due to fly from a conference of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth to stop over in Blantyre on Saturday evening.

The Duke left as scheduled to spend a night at the Malawi presidential palace and then continued his return flight to Britain yesterday morning.

He was stopping over in Djibouti last night before continuing his journey in an Andover of the Queen's flight

Moi attacks Gaddafi for threat to OAU summit

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, yesterday attacked Libya for threatening the success of the OAU summit called to take place in Addis Ababa on June 6. The meeting would go ahead as planned despite calls for a postponement or for its transfer to Tripoli.

Two attempts to hold the summit in Tripoli last year failed. States boycotted the meetings because they opposed the admission of the self-styled Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) or because they opposed Libya's African policies.

The Algerian-backed SADR's claim to sovereignty in the former Spanish Sahara is opposed by a number of states.

Yesterday, Mr Moi received a message from Lieutenant-Colonel V. Mengistu, Head

Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, on preparations for the summit. Colonec Mengistu had been in contact with Morocco, Algeria and the SADR.

In an unusually strong statement, Mr Moi said he was surprised Libya was suggesting that the meeting should be moved to Tripoli, and also setting undisclosed preconditions for its success.

The majority of African states have now realized that the unity of Africa should not be sacrificed and traded in for divisive tactics.

In Kinsasa, President Mobutu was reported to have said Zaïre will attend the Addis Ababa summit, but will pull out if the SADR is allowed to take

part. A number of other states are understood to take the same view.

Cash fraud angers Tutu

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Accepted Mr Rees's resignation with regret.

Meanwhile the church organization whose present general-secretary is Bishop Desmond Tutu, a prominent black critic of the Government, is to meet later this week to decide whether to take legal action to try to recover the missing money.

More Volta politicians arrested

Stockholm guard for the Queen

Onagadoung (AP) — The Ruling People's Salvation Council announced yesterday that a number of important political figures, including the Minister of Youth and Sports and a union leader, have been arrested for inciting student unrest.

The arrests on Saturday, made public in a radio broadcast, came after what sources called a "preemptive coup" on Tuesday in which Mr Thomas Sankara, the Libyan-backed Prime Minister, was ousted.

Mr Sankara and several other leftist members of the Council were arrested on the orders of President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, who accused them of "deviating the Council from its initial plan by demagogic and irresponsible comportment, statements and actions."

In its communiqué, the Council accused Mr Ibrahim Koné, the Sports Minister, and Mr Soumana Touré, the secretary-general of the Voltaique Union Confederation, of inciting high school students to demonstrate on Friday in the capital to demand the release of Mr Sankara, an Army captain, and Jean-Baptiste Lingumi, the head of the council's permanent secretariat.

The Government statement said those arrested had written petitions demanding the freeing of Mr Sankara and Mr Lingumi in the name of "patriotic and democratic Voltaics".

The demonstrators damaged several vehicles in Ouagadougou as they marched through the streets shouting "Down with imperialism".

Saturday's arrests affected members of sympathizers of the Patriotic League for Development, a Marxist organization with direct influence over the Voltaique Union Confederation, one of four unions in this landlocked West African former French colony.

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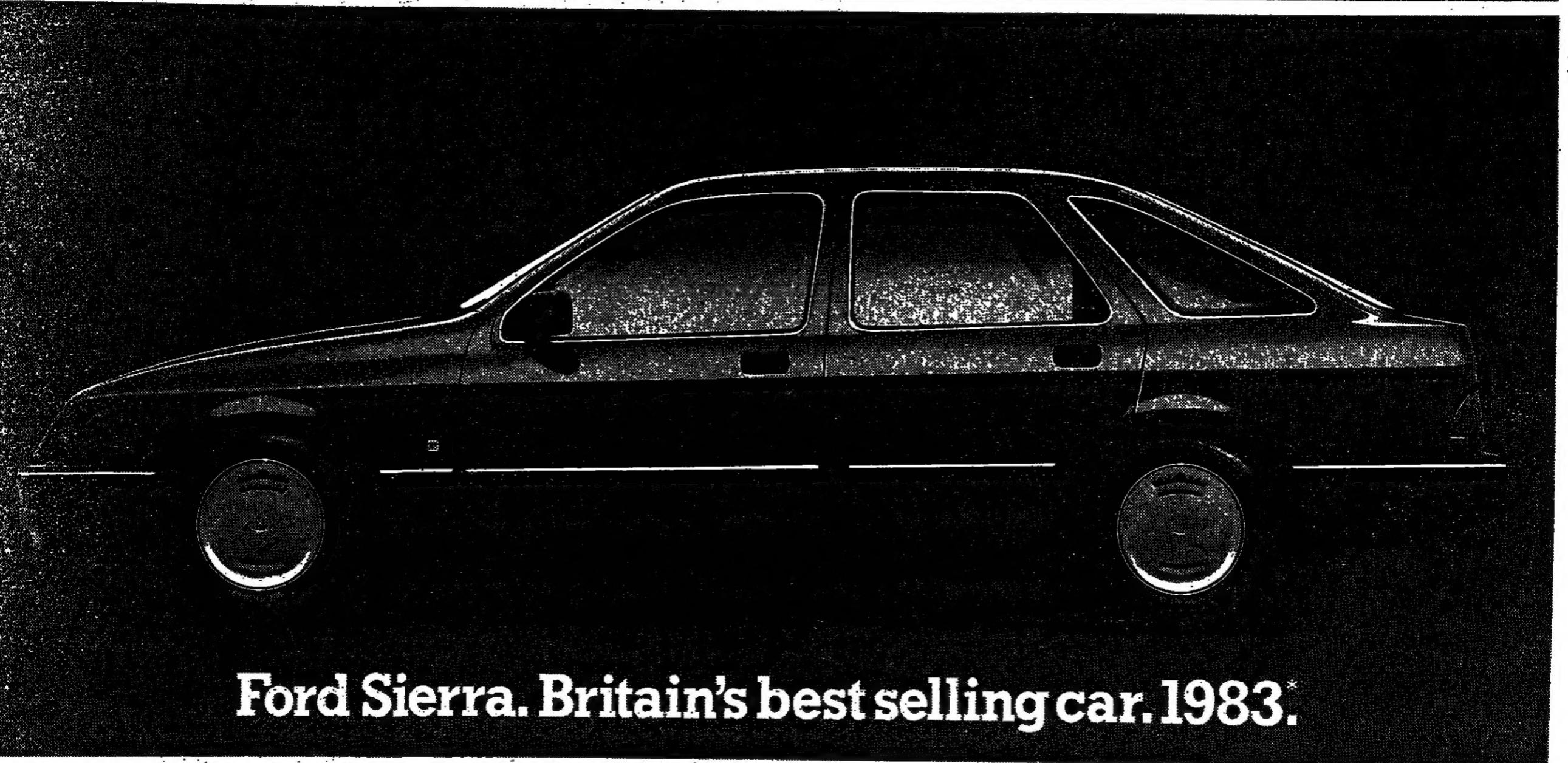
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Ford Cortina. Britain's best selling car. 1981.



Ford Sierra. Britain's best selling car. 1983.*

History repeats itself.

Remember the Ford Cortina? Indisputably the best selling car in Britain for the last decade.

Well now it looks as if we have a similar success on our hands.

Only seven months into its life the Sierra has taken over where the Cortina left off. Already it's established itself as the best selling car in Britain.

Not even the Cortina made it to number one in such a short time. No new car ever has.

Are you surprised?

You wouldn't be if you'd driven a Sierra.

It's one of those cars that feels right from the moment you take the wheel.

The dashboard curves around you so that all the instruments are easy to read and everything is easy to reach.

The way the car rides isn't just smooth. It's as supple as an athlete. That's all independent suspension at work.

The eager response to the accelerator, the crisp gear change, the positive steering, the nicely progressive brakes all add to the feeling that you're at one with the car.

The aerodynamic body slips so cleanly through the air that you cruise along the motorway with hardly a whisper of wind noise on just a whiff of throttle.

So it's no coincidence that the Sierra has just won a Design Council Award.

In fact, it has now won more awards around Europe than any previous Ford.

The Sierra is clearly a car you'll enjoy driving.

So why don't you? Your local Ford dealer could easily arrange a demonstration.

And take your Ford Cortina in part exchange.

Man and machine in perfect harmony.



Ghosts of the Third Reich walk again Nazi reunion sparks bitter protests

From Michael Binion
Bonn

Several people were arrested and a few injured in clashes between police and about 5,000 demonstrators protesting over the weekend at a reunion of the Waffen-SS, the armed Nazi elite corps which included concentration camp guards and those involved in mass extermination programmes.

The clashes took place in Bad Hersfeld, in central Germany near the East German frontier, as demonstrators carrying banners saying "Nazis out of our town - we've had enough of Fascists" and displaying huge photographs of skeletal inmates of concentration camps, marched through the town in protest at a two-day gathering of around 600 members of the "Comradeship Union of the First Panzer Corps of the Waffen-SS".

Protesters included trade unionists, Jewish students and many young people, together with Dutch student groups and a former prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp.

Their protest was largely peaceful, and police managed to avoid a conflict with some 50 neo-Nazi who attempted to organize a counter-demonstration. Towards the end of Saturday, however, some demonstrators threw teargas at a car suspected of belonging to a car suspected of belonging to a neo-Nazi.

The SS veterans were meeting in Bad Hersfeld for the fourth successive year. Herr Albert Stenwedel, their chair-



Deja vu: Two of the younger participants in the Waffen-SS reunion at Bad Hersfeld over the weekend

man, called on them to fight against the "spirit of dissolution" which he said was prevalent in the German media, schools and churches.

He said the veterans also rejected "unproven assertions" against their activities. It was not presumptuous, he added, "if we claim that we did not violate the demands of chivalry during the war".

This year the town hall was decorated with the divisional banners of the "Adolf Hitler Bodyguard" and the Hitler Youth, as in the past. Instead the podium was surrounded only by flags of the Federal Republic and of Bad Hersfeld.

Before the controversial reunion, which opponents said was an attempt to portray the

SS as an ordinary unit of the German Army, numerous protest banners were sent to Herr Hartmut Behnke, the mayor of Bad Hersfeld, who in previous years had been the guest of honour at the SS reunions.

A professor of theology from Marburg called on the former soldiers to express their recognition of the free democratic order in the Federal Republic and explain to young neo-Nazi why Fascism was an aberration and a crime.

The Minister of Justice and the Interior in Hesse said before the meeting that a reunion to which only members of a society were invited could not be banned. But he criticized the Bad Hersfeld authorities for putting their facilities at the disposal of the veterans.

Mr Murphy's fellow defendant is Vincent Toner, aged 26, also from New York, and a resident of New York for many years. The prosecutors say his role was that of "moving man" for the arms.

The men allegedly took delivery of 20 M16 rifles, a favourite of both the IRA and INLA, from an undercover agent of Federal Bureau of Investigations posing as a Mafia arms dealer.

Much of the defence tactic in the case concentrates on trying to discredit Sidney Kall, a former moving company owner, who let it be known that he had done some gun dealing and was subsequently contacted by Mr Murphy. He said, in court that his background was less than clean, including the use of a false name to avoid creditors.

After the Murphy-Toner trial two more IRA cases remain to be tried in Brooklyn. One involves a Queens contractor accused of shipping a cache of guns from New York to Dublin hidden inside wooden cases purporting to contain heavy machinery. The trial, which is expected to start next month, will include evidence gained by wiretaps by the Garda in Ireland which picked up a message saying that "the machines are on their way".

Also pending is the trial of Patrick McPharland, a fugitive in the last big IRA trial, who presented himself to US authorities in Dublin and gave himself up to the FBI in New York.

The prosecutor's office in Frankfurt has prepared charges against him based on the following particulars:

● That about October 28 and December 25, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 9,200 people by selecting them in the Kaunas ghetto and having them conveyed to a place from whence they were shot.

● That about August 18, 1941, Mr Rauna murdered approximately 534 people by having them shot in rows at the edge of prepared mass graves near fortifications surrounding Kaunas.

● That in early September 1941 he murdered an unknown person suspected of attempting to conceal a silver fork. He allegedly beat the suspect with a cudgel and then shot him.

● That about September 26, 1941, he committed the

murder of approximately 1,345 people by having them arrested in the Kaunas ghetto and conveyed to the fortifications where they were shot.

● That about October 28 and December 25, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 9,200 people by selecting them in the Kaunas ghetto and having them conveyed to a place from whence they were shot.

● That between November 18

and December 25, 1943, Mr Rauna jointly with two other SS personnel shot and killed the son of Dr Nachman Shapiro, the Jewish Chief Rabbi, and three members of his family.

● WASHINGTON: A former commandant of a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia has been ordered to be deported because he concealed

his past from immigration authorities, Justice Department officials said, Reuters reports.

Karl Linnas, aged 63, was ordered to be deported to the Soviet Union, of which Estonia is now a part, by a judge in New York on Saturday. The deportation order is subject to appeal.

● MAASTRICHT: A special court acquitted Albert Talaens, a Dutchman, accused of clubbing fellow prisoners to death in a concentration camp where he was serving a sentence for smuggling arms to the Dutch resistance during the Second World War, Reuters reports.

The court found charges against Mr Talaens, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

US drive to convict more IRA gunrunners

From Christopher Thomas
New York

United States Government prosecutors, buoyed by the conviction of the principal leader of the Proletarian IRA in America, will be continuing to try other Americans and Europeans for smuggling weapons to Ireland.

Two accused IRA arms suppliers are on trial at the federal court in Brooklyn, where four men were found guilty earlier this month in an unconnected case of conspiring to send guns for use against British troops in Ulster. Sentencing is scheduled for July 1.

The principal defendant in the new trial is Colm Murphy, aged 32, from Armagh, a stevedore in New York.

Government prosecutors identified him after his arrest on July 21 as a major arms buyer for the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a breakaway section of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a breakaway section of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA).

It was responsible for the arrest last August of Stephen King, Michael Plunkett, and Mary Reid, all suspected of having connections with the Irish National Liberation Army.

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The arrest of the three alleged Irish terrorists came only a few days after President Mitterrand had gone on television to announce that the Government planned a crackdown on international terrorism in the wake of a wave of violent terrorist attacks in the French capital.

The arrest was seen as a spectacular coup for the gendarmerie, and was immediately hailed by the Elysee Palace as being of great importance in the field of international terrorism.

Soon after, however, doubts about the real importance of the three "terrorists" and about the circumstances leading to their arrest, were raised in the press.

Within hours of his testimony, Mr King, Mr Plunkett, and Miss Reid were released under judicial control.

Police irregularities oblige French to free terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Three alleged Irish "super terrorists" who have been held for their release by the examining magistrate in the case, nine months charged with illegal possession of arms and explosives, have been released earlier this year. This order was overruled by a higher court on appeal by the prosecution.

Then, last Thursday, Pierre Cauban, one of the gendarmes involved in the affair, admitted that "irregularities" by two of the officers involved in the arrest

had captured the news headlines here of account of the serious question it raises about the conduct of the élite Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN), the rough equivalent of the British Special Branch, composed only of military police.

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According to friends who met them in the West, they were also obliged under official pressure, to renounce their German citizenship.

Eight of them, whose arrival in the West was confirmed by the spokesman of the ruling West Berlin Senate, were expelled on Friday night. They were involved in conflicts with border guards on the Friedrichstrasse.

Some of those expelled came from other East German cities, including Weimar.

Pacifists expelled

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Ten East German pacifists, including several children, who belong to an unofficial peace group based in Jena, were expelled from East Germany over the weekend and sent to West Berlin.

The pacifists were members of a group which held a demonstration in Jena's market place last Christmas Eve. They were promptly arrested and imprisoned, and were recently brought before the local public prosecutor. He told them that they would either face further official action, or they could make use of the "open window" to the West.

Some of those expelled came from other East German cities, including Weimar.

Children don't have a vote

On June 9th, over 42 million people have the chance to vote. Over two million of those who cannot vote are Britain's poor children.

Poverty is a fact of life for many families. One in seven children now lives on supplementary benefit — the semi-official poverty line. That's twice as many as in the late seventies.

Unemployment is the main culprit. Hundreds of thousands more live in low paid families.

Life on supplementary benefit isn't easy. Bringing up a ten year old on £1.25 a day defies even the ingenuity of a Mrs Beeton.

Successive governments have failed to deal effectively with poverty.

What can you do? Start by insisting that poverty, alongside unemployment, is an election issue. Ask candidates how they intend to take children out of poverty.

Children don't have a vote. Their vote is in your hands.

I am concerned to find out more. Please send me information on unemployment, low pay, taxation, family policy, school meals and social security at 50p each.
 I want to join Child Poverty Action Group and receive its newsletter £5 for Ordinary Membership.
 Please send me full details of how to subscribe to other CPAG publications and services.
 I enclose a donation to CPAG of £
 I enclose a donation to Child Poverty Action Group of £
 Send to Child Poverty Action Group, 1 Middle Street, London WC2B 5RH. Telephone 01-242 3225
 Children's Services

INTERVIEW: Alexander Solzhenitsyn

'Time to stand up for Britain'

By Bernard Levin

In your Templeton Address you said that the tragedy of the modern world is that man has forgotten God. When and how did this begin to happen? This is something that has been happening for a long time. In the West it has already been happening for over three centuries. In Russia it began later but there, too, it began before the revolution. Our educated classes have been part of such a process for nearly two centuries, whereas the uneducated classes were affected for only about ten years before the revolution. And this was the greatest single factor that produced the revolution.

It really began perhaps in the wars of religion which began undermining religion and faith. The Renaissance is another period; it is an enormous process which really stretches over several centuries. And even at the beginning of the Age of Enlightenment it still hadn't clarified itself fully. But it was a process that accelerated, that went ever forward to that goal and which certainly became much more pronounced in the 20th century.

The centre of this is the belief that man alone is sufficient to himself? That began first of all as a reaction to the rigidity and austerity of the Middle Ages. But it is a process which once it had begun was inevitably going to go ever wider and ever deeper. My conviction is that the goal of Man's existence is not happiness but spiritual growth. But this conviction is regarded as something strange, something almost insane, though perhaps only 150 years ago it would have seemed a perfectly natural conviction.

Have not the mass of the people a right to enjoy the material possessions that previously were enjoyed by only a few?

I want to distinguish between material sufficiency - that to which everybody has a right - and consumer greed. Material sufficiency is something that has existed in Europe for many centuries. Perhaps we have got a different scale for those of us who have been through the Gulag Archipelago. But what happened was a kind of veering round in human awareness in its attitude to material values. In our time, somebody who is very strict and limits himself can be surrounded by any form of material comfort or even luxury and yet remain totally indifferent to it because it is not the material which is the basis of our life. The horror is not that universal well-being has led to moral decline. But the moral decline has led to the fact that we now indulge too much in material well-being.

Is it possible in a democratic society to set a limit to people's indulgence in well-being?

Democratic society in the last two centuries has gone through a very striking and powerful development. What we used to call a democratic society a few centuries ago is not at all the same as that which we call a democratic society today. Two hundred years ago, when democratic society was being created in certain countries, there was still a clear conception of the Almighty of God. And the very idea of equality was taken in fact from religion, from religious concepts; in other words, all men are equal as the children of God. And nobody would have thought of trying to prove that a carrot was the same as an apple. People are fundamentally different in their possibilities and their capabilities but they are equal as children of God. And thus, democracy comes into its own, has a full meaning up to the point at which men start to forget God. In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God, and democracy has lost its higher centre. Moral criteria were the forces that contained man, that were the inner brakes, as opposed to institutions.

In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God

Is there something dark in the heart of man himself that cannot be eradicated, whether it is an age of faith or not?

Yes, there is. And the path of mankind is a long path. And the historical centuries that we have lived through are only a small part of our total historical way. Yes, we have been through the temptations of the ways of religion, and we showed ourselves to be unworthy; now we stand before the temptation of the material, more than a sufficiency of the material, of luxury, of everything, and again we show ourselves unworthy. Our historical process is really consists of man standing before the things which are temptations to him and of showing himself able to overcome them.

I take you think highly of the present Pope and his work?

Yes, I think very highly of his personality, the spirit which he has brought into the Roman Catholic church and his constant and lively interest in all the various problems all round the world. In one of the Encyclical of one of his predecessors it was said that the voice of the times is the voice of God. The present Pope does not agree with this axiom and fights it, for the voice of the times can be a false voice. We must not serve that voice but check it and correct it.

But in the Roman Catholic church some priests in oppressed nations - I am thinking particularly of some of the dictatorships of South America - have felt it their duty to support insurgent movements. What do you say to them?

When I speak and when I support and praise the activity of the Pope in our "contemporary world", what I mean by that is that he is constantly guided by an awareness of the Divine. In other words, yes, he considers it proper to speak of that or that question, but he is always aware of the Divine. Whereas those priests of whom you have spoken who are active in South America and Central America have in fact fallen to one of the temptations that socialism spreads before us. Socialism, which in its very root is totally opposed to Christianity, loves to pretend that it has taken much from Christianity and given it some concrete form, concrete shape. The ironical thing is that even atheist literature in the Soviet Union uses this very same argument, saying look, look, our socialist programme is in effect a Christian programme.

But may not a priest resist oppression without himself being in any way a supporter of communism? Yes, yes they can, but what I am saying is that they are caught within the net of this temptation, this trap. The trap consists in the fact that involvement in such work takes place on a totally worldly level. They are entirely absorbed by the social struggle which the Pope is not, because he is always aware of the Divine dimension and the Divine dimension is in fact the governing criterion.

Some of them would argue that being involved in the social struggle is, in fact, carrying out Christ's teaching. No, they are wrong there. One must take part in social struggle in the name of the soul of every other person and the soul of every organization. Whereas if we are involved simply in a struggle for material rights that has nothing to do with Christianity.

Nine years in the West have made me into a pessimist

You have drawn attention to the fact that in the oppressed lands of the East spiritual regeneration is growing; are oppression and suffering necessary for people to turn to things of the spirit?

I would like to divide the question of suffering and the question of oppression. Yes, suffering is essential for our spiritual growth and perfection. But suffering is sent to the whole of humanity and to every living being; it is not sufficient to believe so that if one goes how to do so he can use it for his growth. Now, if a person doesn't draw what has to be drawn from suffering, but instead is embittered against it, he is really making a very negative choice; at that moment. Now, if one speaks of oppression, the horrifying oppression that we see for example in the USSR, it really goes beyond the possibilities of human endurance. It is an experience that really goes beyond common suffering. Millions are simply crushed, physically and spiritually crushed, annihilated; but those who have passed through that oppression are then spiritually so strong, so mature, that they become a social force, and perhaps quantitatively we will find more of them at the bottom simply because they are more numerous, but one certainly can't leave out of that scheme the people at the top of the ladder. The whole of history shows that any turn around, historical or social, in any important turn around the fortunes of it are always one or two or three people who perhaps are forerunners of that process by a century or more. We can't do without these forerunners, these leaders. But it is not the false leaders who have followed the lure and call of Marxism who are the genuine leaders. They will find themselves in a laughable and humiliating situation and many of them will repent but it will be too late and they shall.

If we assume that there is no war, how do you see the future of the West?

I refuse even to consider such a perspective because I consider a war - not a nuclear war, but a war - as inevitable. In other words, I include in this all the explosions from within, all the so-called national liberation wars, and I think quite a lot of countries in Europe are very close to such explosions. And this kind of situation is frequently favoured by the very leaders of those countries. We have seen how Brandt weakened Western Germany, how Palme really went out to help North Vietnam, and what Papandreu is now doing to Greece, and there are many, many other examples. War doesn't necessarily come from the outside, it comes also from the inside and not even necessarily in the form of an actual insurrection; it comes in the form of the political blindness of the political leaders. And so it seems to me totally unreal to think in terms of a status quo in the world; there won't be a status quo - not for one year can we see a status quo.

Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism?

I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he shows that any socialism, even the softest form, the most "democratic" form, socialism, if it is consequential, logical, if it moves forward, if it doesn't stay to one side or another but if it follows its own inner logic, will inevitably come to communism.

Is it possible that there are people who cannot bear freedom in themselves, and long to be slaves? Yes, today's Western Europe is full of such people.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn talks to Bernard Levin about the need for spiritual regeneration in both East and West John Vass

What causes such a condition?

Lacking a consciousness of God, of the Divine, they lack an awareness of reality. The West is full, it's brimming over, with information, and anything could be understood, but in the eyes of our Russians who live under the Soviet regime the thing that amazes them, that we simply cannot understand, is why doesn't man in the West understand this?

Is it possible in the real world for a modern advanced society to live by spiritual and religious precept?

For a well-developed, economically well-developed society, that is the most difficult thing of all. But there is simply no other way.

But if the more advanced we become, technically and materially, the more difficult you say it is, then is not the goal constantly being pushed further and further away?

No, though the danger of losing that soul grows. Such is the destiny of mankind that the more we lose control of ourselves the more controls into which we get ourselves. We are not quite in the dead-end but it is time we started thinking about it. We hear constantly rights, rights, it is always rights, but very little about responsibility.

How do you explain the fact that for years and years some of the greatest scientists and also artists and professors were convinced, and some still are, by Soviet communism?

Those in whom the intellect has taken precedence over the spiritual, the heart, they are the ones who are gullible, who fall for the temptation of the clever wiles of Marxism. I am sure that Isaac Newton, for example, if he were alive today would certainly not be deceived by Marxism.

I have always believed myself that it will not be the leaders of thought who save us, but the ordinary man. Do you agree?

I would see the dilemmas not in such simple terms. Those people who could turn around humanity or a society, we see them, so to speak, on a vertical line, and perhaps quantitatively we will find more of them at the bottom simply because they are more numerous, but one certainly can't leave out of that scheme the people at the top of the ladder. The whole of history shows that any turn around, historical or social, in any important turn around the fortunes of it are always one or two or three people who perhaps are forerunners of that process by a century or more. We can't do without these forerunners, these leaders. But it is not the false leaders who have followed the lure and call of Marxism who are the genuine leaders. They will find themselves in a laughable and humiliating situation and many of them will repent but it will be too late and they shall.

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And we see absolutely everywhere, in any country where this happens, the socialist will always give way to the communist. They will not stand their ground.

I want to talk now about nuclear disarmament. The campaign in this country is now very powerful for unilateral disarmament. What do you think that implies?

First of all let's look at it at the universal level. I consider nuclear armament, chemical armament, bacteriological armament as utterly repulsive and horrific. I would never sit in judgment over anyone who condemns nuclear armament. But we have got another problem. The West carries the moral responsibility of a decision taken 40 years ago to manufacture and use nuclear armaments. Now the West without nuclear armament has nothing at all. Everything is put simply into nuclear armament. The fault lies at the inception, at the moment when the decision was taken to rely on nuclear armament, to stake everything on nuclear armament. That decision has kept the West safe for twenty, thirty years but now it is really like a boomerang - it comes right back at it.

Now the second aspect is, at the personal level, the extraordinary blindness of society and young people. For half a century you have had the chance to open the eyes of society and of the young, and Western young people simply have no idea of the real situation. Try asking them why isn't there such a movement for nuclear disarmament

I consider a war - not a nuclear war but a war - as inevitable

in the Soviet Union. Either they won't even understand the question or they won't care. What they say is we shall disarm unilaterally and then the communists will follow suit. Now here we see not so much disinformation as a complete blindness of understanding; there is also a weakening, a total erosion, of will. Go to these young people and ask them: All right we agree to have unilateral disarmament but will you go into the army tomorrow in order to die - into an ordinary conventional army - and if they are truthful they will say oh no. Today, resistance to nuclear armament is really a very convenient pretence to disguise, to hide, if not their moral cowardice at least their moral weakness. In fact, they don't want any kind of armament, any kind of work, they just simply do not want to resist at all.

Finally, the third level of all this, there is of course the active participation of Soviet money and Soviet participation and Soviet organization. The communists have enormous experience here. Already in 1917 Lenin gave five or ten roubles to every person for participation in demonstrations against the provisional government. Stalin organized a so-called movement for peace in those days when he didn't have an atomic bomb and he too, had money to spend on this. And, of course, this principle continues. But just to finish answering this question I want to underline one thing: the problem isn't really reducible just to Soviet organization and participation. If only the West had not relied for several decades on nuclear arms and if the young were steadfast of will and well-informed, no Soviet action would achieve anything.

Some nuclear disarmers in this country say that since they do nothing about Soviet arms, the only way they can do is by arguing against our arms, since it has to start somewhere.

It looks very good for them simply to protest against nuclear arms which are horrific, yes. And what they are, what they forget, what they disguise behind that, what is soft-pedalled, is their own unwillingness to defend their own country. The Soviet leaders in this situation don't even need to use nuclear arms. They will simply take conventional arms and will simply capture everyone with conventional arms and no resistance. And these young people who are so brave in their demonstrations and who join hands over a distance of miles, they will be told you cannot assemble in numbers more than three, even more than two. If they are told, right, no assembly in numbers of more than two or three, they will obey.

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I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he shows that any socialism, even the softest form, the most "democratic" form, socialism, if it is consequential, logical, if it moves forward, if it doesn't stay to one side or another but if it follows its own inner logic, will inevitably come to communism.

Is it possible that there are people who cannot bear freedom in themselves, and long to be slaves?

Yes, today's Western Europe is full of such people.

Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism?

I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he shows that any socialism, even the softest form, the most "democratic" form, socialism, if it is consequential, logical, if it moves forward, if it doesn't stay to one side or another but if it follows its own inner logic, will inevitably come to communism.

American government, are terrified of the Kremlin's anger.

Secondly, at the end of the Second World War the West undermined the faith and trust of all our people's in the East. We believed that the West was our ally whereas the West gave up those who had fought communism, gave them up to sure death and destruction. This story must not be forgotten.

Suppose that Jaruzelski could improve matters for the Poles to the extent that Kadar has done for the Hungarians; would you welcome this or would you argue that things must get worse before they can get better? No, I wouldn't put it in that way. I would certainly welcome any improvement in the situation of the Poles but, first of all, I would not overestimate what Kadar has done for the Hungarians. When Czechoslovakia had to be invaded Kadar invaded it quite cheerfully. Every communist leader has certain limits, within which he can achieve very little. If for example, Jaruzelski worked to prove himself a patriot and really did try to improve the conditions of the Poles, if he really was doing that then in no time at all he would be removed and somebody else would be put in his place.

The Soviet leaders can see that the system doesn't work, they have to maintain a gigantic system of oppression, they know they are hated by millions, why do they go on with it? They see that their system works very well indeed, because it has such geopolitical success to its credit that no conqueror in all history has ever had such gains to his credit. Yes, all right, the domestic economy is falling apart, but when crisis comes the capitalist world will always help them. But how the people live, what the people have, is really not their aim or their goal. It is a government which has no thought of how the people live. The people are dying, well let them die. But they will have other peoples to rule over.

A society like that based on lies, surely cannot exist for ever. "A house built upon sand." Do you agree with that, and if so, how do you envisage the disintegration beginning?

Of course, it can't exist for ever and ever. Of course, future historians will say that communism existed from year X to year Y. But because, for two-thirds of a century, the West has been making mistakes on mistake in its relations with communism, I have now come to the very pessimistic conclusion that communism still has quite a chance of spreading over the world. And viewed from the outside, one could use the image of a lunar eclipse when the shadow covers the earth and then moves across. That shadow has covered the USSR, China, then gradually it will move away from those parts and start covering others and eventually will leave the earth.

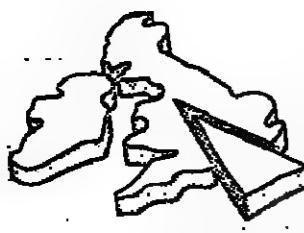
Is it possible to say when you might expect this to start happening? No, neither the form nor the time are open to human understanding or conception - we don't know. From the very moment when communism was installed, became a power in the Soviet Union, ever since that very moment, the most intelligent Russian people have always been saying "this is for five years, this is for ten years; this can't go on... this is so horrifically absurd that it can't go on." And the West looks like a fortress, like a rock, but we have seen that this absurdity has gone on and on, and the West is weakening and weakening. So, I will not say anything about the possible time or the possible form. But I am absolutely convinced that communism will continue with terrific speed.

Do you think that the emergence of Solidarity is a sign that there is real hope, or is it the fact that it was crushed?

In this whole phenomenon, there is more hope than disillusion. It is a movement which gives us hope first of all by its scope and by its spiritual direction which rests not in socialism but in Christianity. Poland was able to manifest this thanks to the strength and force of its church but it is certainly a sign of what could happen in the other communist countries. But as regards Poland, the West really behaved as though it was seeing a stage performance, and there is some similarity with the Western attitude towards Afghanistan; for the West is constantly hoping that there will be some kind of a miracle in the East, which will relieve the West of the need to defend itself. Maybe instead of Brezhnev, we will have the good liberal Andropov or some other dove; maybe the Polish Solidarity movement will change things absolutely in Poland, then in Lithuania,

SPECTRUM

Christopher Driver examines the evolution of Britain's postwar palate



Innate conservatism of taste and technical ignorance in the kitchen have inhibited the development of a domestic

British cuisine with an international appeal. Instead, Britain has proved surprisingly receptive to the colonization of its eating habits by a variety of exotic imported styles

Stirring up the global kitchen

The British Airports Authority, resourceful in adversity, is just now trying through its latest advertising campaign, to make something of Heathrow's election as the world's second most unpopular airport. Heathrow will never be loved, say the posters, while those who embark from it enjoy the choice of so many international destinations.

For airports, read styles of cooking and eating. Few would accuse Britain of owning the best. But the British Tourist Authority, if it had the wit, could plausibly plaster the globe with claims that we had the most Gastronomically, we are a nation of borrowers.

This phenomenon is not as new in the history of British cooking as many still assume. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially, the British developed and loved to display a marked taste for oriental spices and, later, exotic vegetables and fruit. Signs of dependence on imported culinary skills have long been apparent: Samuel Pepys and his wife dropped in one evening on his French periwig-maker's *table d'hôte* in Covent Garden and found the *bœuf à la mode* "uncommonly well-seasoned".

But ever since the Commonwealth and Empire came home to roost in the streets of London and other cities, an unprecedented variety of international destinations has opened up to the British kitchen. In terms of popular culture, we have only just begun to digest what has been going on.

"There's black people's food," a colleague of mine heard a woman say as she dragged her excited child from a particularly colourful display of Indian vegetables in a Kilburn street market. Food is often at once the symptom and the cure of racial antagonism: the first assertion immigrants make of their own strangeness and privacy, but also the first gesture they can make, in home or restaurant, towards pleasing (perceptive or greedy) members of the host community. It matters a great deal, within the culture of London, that the Chinese live by attracting the British to their food (even if translation falters, as in the "chicken blood porridge" I noted down from a smart Soho Cantonese restaurant menu a few months ago) while West Indians hardly know what to do with their diet outside their own fiercely protected domesticity.

For the history of British eating – which was once, let us remind ourselves, the envy of civilized Europe – the significance of the entire "ethnic" incursion into this country since the mid-1950s is that it has introduced to our cuisine a source of stylistic differentiation which is not stratified by social hierarchy. That is, we are at last breaking away from the French. Ever since the Norman Conquest, adopting French manners in the British Isles has been a sign of rising in

Adapted by Christopher Driver from his forthcoming book *The British at Table*, to be published by Chatto and Windus on June 16, price £9.95

'Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last'

The other day I read in *The Guardian* that British Rail supervisor Sir Peter Parker had a short story in the latest issue of *Fiction Magazine*. Momentarily forgetting that one should never believe anything in the papers, I rushed out to buy a copy. Well, Peter Parker's story was certainly about railways but it was a completely different Peter Parker, untitled and aged 29.

I do not regret my rash action, though. For one thing, it introduced me to an excellent short story magazine which I intend to cultivate regularly. For another, it suggested the brilliant idea of getting national figures to write short stories. Accordingly, I have commissioned Arthur Scargill to write the following story.

(No, I need hardly explain, I can't let that happen, can we?)

Arthur Scargill, but an Arthur Scargill.)

MOREOVER, Miles Kington

"By gum, no!" yelled the throng. "I should think not," murmured Dan.

Chapter One

"I have evidence here," cried Stanley to the enormous crowd, "that the government has plans to close down the north of England!" He waved a piece of paper. "This, in my hand, is a list of constituencies that the Prime Minister intends to close down, or amalgamate, on the grounds that they are unproductive and old-fashioned Labour."

"Gosh," breathed Dan.

"No!" roared the crowd. "Yes!" cried Stanley. "And if these closures went through, we would have at most four or five parliamentary seats in the north, leaving England a Tory nation for the rest of time. We

"Can I have a quick dekko at that list?" said Dan after the meeting.

"What? Oh, I'll let you have a look one day," said Stanley.

to take them south to Downing Street. "It's going to be hard work running the country, though."

"Happens it will be," said Stanley. "But I've got some ideas. Here for instance, is a list of constituencies south of Watford which might well benefit from being closed down for a while."

"Gosh," said Dan. "What a great idea! Can I have a copy?"

"Shifty's an Arabic word, lad. But you can have a butcher's if you like."

Chapter Four

Dan was a bit disappointed by Stanley's first six months in office. He seemed to spend most of his time flying to Washington or going to parties. He certainly hadn't closed down any Tory seats. Had he gone solo in the southern seats?

"Well done, Stanley!" said Dan admiringly as they got on to the train together which was

ing, lad," said his mentor. "You're thinking I've gone soft in the southern air. It isn't so. I'm just pretending to go soft, fooling people into thinking that I'm safe, that I've forgotten my roots like Roy Jenkins. And the reason I haven't tampered with the constituencies is that no matter what you do to the south, the north is still a long way from London. Well I'm going to change that."

"You mean – bring the north down here?"

"Nay, lad. Better than that.

I'm moving Parliament to Sheffield! This weekend, a huge

flock of builders and lorries is

going to dismantle Westminster

and take it up the M1 to where

it should be – in 'n'orth!

Monday morning, we start real

business."

Dan stared at his hero. Gosh,

he thought, Britain is safe at last.

THE END



borrow curry from their subject peoples in India, though interestingly that influence was at its peak in the years before sahibs were joined by memsahibs. Military and ICS wives imposed the Victorian proprieties (French influence and all) on their husbands' Indian servants, who had previously had it all their own way. As 'Wyvern' (Col. Kenney-Herbert) put it in his *Culinary Jottings for Madras* (1878): "Our dinners of today would indeed astonish our Anglo-Indian forefathers. Quality has superseded quantity, and the molten curries and florid oriental compositions of the olden times – so fearfully and wonderfully made – have been gradually banished from our tables." The cooks on Indian hill stations returned the compliment

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to imitate its cooking

by continuing to prepare brown Windsor soup long after the British had gone for ever, as though it were an elixir of successful imperialism. In one such "English Club" in Tamil Nadu this spring, I was given a very passable bread-and-butter pudding.

It has to be admitted, however, that British cuisine as such is a weak power, globally speaking. British colonists in distant lands have often clung to their diet faithfully (the Falklanders, as sheep farmers, had little alternative) but they have seldom persuaded foreigners to adopt it, even in countries with suitable climates. Likewise, the export success of high prestige British foodstuffs – Stilton, marmalade, kippers, Christmas pudding – is disappointing both in variety and geographical spread, considering how easy it should have been to establish the taste for them through the imperial distribution network, and the political prestige Britain enjoyed on the continent of Europe:

From the standpoint of a community relations specialist, rapid assimilation of an immigrant culture – and by extension, its cuisine – to the (British) host culture is theoretically desirable. But, only social scientists with defective taste buds actually think on lines like these and anyway even in this field other experts would no doubt argue that in a fundamentally hostile social environment, an immigrant people that keeps its cuisine intact from British flavour-blur and similarly insidious forms of social syncretism enjoys a better prognosis, communally speaking, than one that has let its historical identity go; it is a question of human dignity.

Most immigrant cuisines have now been lodged in Britain long enough for the symptoms of resistance or surrender to be recognisable. Italians almost always surrender, not for want of quality in the ingredients or of skill in their treatment, but for want of self-criticism and out of an excessive desire to please. Americans, likewise, taste the customers, not the ingredients. Talented Frenchmen and Chinese know better, but often succumb to the commercial temptation presented by customers who don't know better and who can safely be fobbed off with something that sounds right, however it tastes. In the kitchen, pride protects the Japanese, religion the Jews and the Hindus, competition the Cantonese and habit the Cypriots. Put the British in a similar situation and their cuisine, in its turn, might be protected against the influence of its host culture by the familiar combination lately identified as the Falklands factor: instinctive patriotism combined with resolute ignorance.

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TOMORROW

Conditioned responses, the health food movement and the greens revolution

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 65)

ACROSS

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DOWN

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SOLUTION TO NO 64

ACROSS: 1 Shallow 5 Iraqi 8 ITN 9 Enticed 10 Voids 11 Acne 12 Non iodine 13 Snakeskin 14 Totes 25 Loyalty	24 Egg shapes (5)
15 Semitic (6)	25 Charitable donations (4)
16 Current (4)	26 Talented (4)
17 Religious group (5)	27 Man's name (4)
18 Scoff at (4)	
19 Hunting guide (6)	
20 Hard wood (4)	
21 Pressure unit (4)	

PROFILE: R. B. Kitaj

The state of the artist

When Kitaj talks about coming over here on the GI Bill, it immediately makes sense. He looks like a GI – still, though just turned 50. Maybe one of those grizzled professional survivors from a vintage Sam Fuller film. Well, somewhere between that and – now that the beard has gone almost completely white – Spencer Tracy as Hemingway's Old Man at war with the ultimate deep-sea fish. Movie images inevitably spring to mind: Kitaj (to his friends – only very old friends and pushy PRs call him Ron), readily admits that, like most of his generation, he was shaped very importantly by the movies he saw, while growing up in Cleveland and New York. Los Angeles, or specifically Hollywood, has had a long-standing fascination for him. He taught there for a year in the early seventies, his son Lem now works there for Twentieth Century-Fox, and he fantasizes ineffectually about buying a house and going out to live there.

Why doesn't he? Movies again. Before the idea of coming to England ever crossed his mind, he had fallen in love with the place, through the movies. Not only the old stones and the gentlemanly types with clipped accents and leather elbows to their jackets, but also a world of tantalizing sexual possibility. He fell in love with London, in *The Red Shoes*. "She looked just like all those Irish Catholic girls you lusted after but couldn't touch at school. And the way the costumes outlined that tight little ass...". Maybe because it was considered cultural or something. But you didn't see that in American films." However he became a merchant seaman instead of Anton Walbrook, and it was only when he got out of the army that the possibility of coming and staying really arose. In order to discourage thousands of GIs who thought it would be great to go and live an allegedly artistic life in Paris at the government's expense, the places you could go to study art had been reduced in effect to just two: Edinburgh and Oxford. Oxford was fine by Kitaj; he had been dreaming of dreaming spires for years. And so he arrived in 1957, and has stayed, more or less, ever since.

The last year has been one of the best periods. His and his ally's of the last 12 years, the American painter Sandra Fisher, were off living and working in Paris. Somehow the idea got abroad that they were there for good, but Kitaj says he never intended more than a year, just because everybody who can should spend some time living in Paris, in an ordinary quarter, before he's too old to enjoy it. Enjoy it apparently he did; but he is glad to be back in his own Chelsea house, his own studio, his own garden. "You know, while I was in Paris, Frank Auerbach wrote me a long letter warning me that no major artist had ever been peripatetic. Of course I could give him an argument with Rubens, Van Dyck, David Hockney... But I got the message. Though I'm really the last person to need it, I'm restless, but fundamentally I'm a home body. I've seriously tried to get away at least five times since I've been here, but I always come back. I think it's just that London seems to have less wrong with it than anywhere else."

And of course all of Kitaj's career as a painter has been centred on Britain, so that, though he still seems com-

FINDINGS
A weekly series reporting on research
AGRICULTURE

Secrets of the soil

It is now the accepted wisdom among farmers that grain and grass need added nitrogen in order to grow properly, and large the scientific establishment accepts it too.

But there are those who dispute it, for both economic and ecological reasons. The economic argument is that the massive increases in cereal and milk yields in recent years have been largely due to the excessive use of fertilizers. Farmers are effectively no better off, it is argued, because their extra income is offset by increased costs. Far better, then, to discourage fertilizer use in the Northern Hemisphere, perhaps through taxation, and send it instead to Third World countries where poor soil fertility is a real problem.

If that seems simplistic, the environmentalists are decidedly complex. Although naturally fertile soil is rich in nitrogen, 99 per cent of it is locked into organic matter and cannot be used by plants. Hence, it is said, extra nitrogen must be added in the form of chemical fertilizers.

But the environmentalists claim that the nitrogen leaching through the soil releases large quantities of potentially harmful nitrates into rivers and reservoirs which supply drinking water. The trouble is that nobody seems to know what are acceptable nitrate levels. The European Economic Community has recently decreed a limit of 11.3 milligrams per litre, but Dr John Lake, director of the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe Laboratory, near Wantage, says that

wind energy strikes people as either quaintly old-fashioned or fills them with horror at the thought of monstrous regiments of unsightly towers invading the skyline. But the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board believes that they have real potential for augmenting supplies to farms in remote areas.

Three years ago, the board installed a Danish-designed "aerogenerator" on a farm in the Orkneys, the first in the United Kingdom, to connect to the public supply system. Last year it generated 60,000 kilowatt hours, survived gusts of up to 100 miles an hour and, of course, cost the farmer, Mr Marcus Wood, nothing in fuel bills. The noise is said to be imperceptible at distances greater than 100 metres to windward or 150 metres downwind.

Talk of using windmills for electricity generation usually strikes people as either quaintly old-fashioned or fills them with

horror at the thought of unsightly towers invading the skyline. But the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board believes that they have real potential for augmenting supplies to farms in remote areas.

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Dmitri Kasterine

Kitaj's early work coincided with the beginning of the Pop Art movement in Britain, though he could not exactly be described as a fully paid-up member; he had obvious connections. In particular his habits of juxtaposing disparate images within one loosely organized composition was related to Pop Art practice, especially since some of the images were derived from newspaper photographs, printed material and other remakes beloved of Pop artists. Sometimes he wants a stage further, by collage, the actual materials on to his canvases. *The Ohio Gang* (1964) is a good illustration of this style: a wide variety of images from many different sources is put together in an ambiguous space, seemingly at random yet held together by a complex set of internal tensions.



The Ohio Gang

At the end of the 1960s a period of uncertainty and creative block set in, and Kitaj flirted more noticeably than ever before with modernism, especially of a vaguely conceptual sort. The readymade image became paramount in several series of screenprints, in which his personal intervention was reduced to a minimum. But then in the mid-1970s he found his way back by a roundabout classical disciplines, particularly that of drawing from life. A big Degas shows this as one source of regeneration, and one of his later works in pastel (taken up for the same reasons that Degas took it up: because it was so much faster than oils) mark him out as one of the finest draughtsmen of our time. Is this a betrayal of modernism? Dali (of all people) once said that the one thing we cannot help being, no matter how hard we try, is modern. And Kitaj's most Degas-like portraits of nude models such as *Mary-Ann* (1980) are still a century away, not only in time, but also in sensibility.

Kitaj – Paintings, Drawings, Pastels

is published by Thames and Hudson today, price £9.50.



Mary-Ann

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threads where they dropped and re-integrating them into the fabric of his life.

He is, after all, a great believer that nothing is finally lost, that everything comes in useful sooner or later. Of course, he has to believe that, or his life would look frighteningly unstructured. But his work is equally consistent and, despite his *meccalups* about false modernism, its extraordinary independence of fashion are the strongest possible arguments that when he lets his unconscious take him wherever it will, he is in the keeping of a guide who knows a thing or two about life and art as well as the pursuit of happiness.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Ghost exposed

There is acute embarrassment among King Juan Carlos's speech writers after the Spanish monarch's official visit to Brazil last week. For eight paragraphs of his ringing address to the Brazilian parliament had been lifted almost verbatim from an article on Latin America by the Socialist Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, in a left-wing Paris monthly, *Le Monde Diplomatique*. While the royal palace in Madrid sought to play down the gaffe and the Prime Minister expressed his regret, a search for the culprit led into the corridors of the Foreign Ministry. The article had apparently been forwarded to the royal speech writers in the form of a typed manuscript, and they are clearly not habitual readers of the Paris press. It looked to them like the raw material for a constitutional speech in line with government thinking.

Know thy enemy

My political free-thinker of the day is Oliver Smedley, who aims to beat himself at Safety in Walden. Others should note his commendable honesty when he says of this safest of Tory strongholds: "Of course I cannot win. Standing yet again for the Free Trade Anti-Common Market Party, his ambition is to top the 4,963 votes which he collected there as a Liberal, 33 years ago. His singular campaign poster shows this grey-haired gentleman, now in his tenth and final campaign, pitted against the old enemy, the 1950 Smedley. Even though his press release is stapled together at both edges, making it hard to turn the page, my money is on the older man, to whom Sir Keith Joseph has written: 'You have been crying in the wilderness for a long time.'

• The Labour agent in Dover and Deal has turned the surname of his candidate, Stephen Love, to good effect. "Vote for peace, freedom, jobs and Love"; he tells voters through a megaphone, and, even more arousingly: "It must be Love on June 9."

Back to base

A nostalgic return to Canning Town public hall the other day by a former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for a Labour rally. It was there in 1945 that he was adopted as candidate for Plaistow, which Denis Healey, then in the same army unit in France, described as the safest seat in the UK. At such a time, a man from the front was the obvious favourite of the dockers, who made up a large section of the local party, and Elwyn-Jones was further helped by the fact that one of his opponents was a pacifist and another an agnostic. Scoring the advice of a learned judge, who warned that the autobiographies of all Lord Chancellors have harmed their reputations, Elwyn-Jones will tell the story of this and other events in his book *In My Time*, to be published in September. For my money, his role in the Nuremberg trials will make the more interesting reading.

Lost for words

Order Order would seem the only possible title for an autobiography by Parliament's constitutional mentor. Alas, George Thomas was beaten to it two years ago by his own biographer, Ramon Hunston. However, he tells me he might yet persuade Collins to resurrect those much broadcast words when it publishes next year. "We're keeping our options open," says Thomas's editor. If he is ruled out of order, I still expect him to come up with something inventive. (n.b. Bernard Levin has already bagged *Speaking Up*, given his familiarity with the procedure of naming.)

• My examples of continental English have been trumped by this one, spotted by a reader on the Isle of Skye in the back window of a German car: "Attention! Continent driver!"

Show stopper

Those who do not like to see old films of dubious quality on television will be dismayed to hear that John Gale is having to take Granada Television to court in an attempt to oblige them to continue accepting £5,000 a year not to show the film version of his stage show, *No Sex Please, We're British*. The arrangement hitherto has been that Granada, who bought the television rights in 1978, took the annual payment not to show the film (a flop as I recall), while the London stage run continued. Another couple of years and Gale would have paid the total which Granada laid out for the package in which *No Sex Please* was included, but like many people Granada are losing patience waiting for the stage show to fold. Next month it clocks up its five thousandth performance.

Transport chiefs can take comfort from this report in the tiny but distinctive *Swarthi Patrika*, a West Bengal local paper edited, owned and written by Dr J. K. Dandapat and his wife: "The transport system in England is so organised and disciplined that it needs careful study and learn. There are four times more cars, bus, trucks are plying on the road but there is rarely any jam. There is no tram on the road. Even the narrowest roads have two lanes going and two lanes coming ... There is no police in London city, but every driver of the vehicle has learned the sense of discipline, that they never go against the rule."

PHS

Barriers that must come down

by Stanley Johnson

Unseen and unheard, a disaster is threatening the herds of animals which inhabit one of Africa's last great natural reserves. I have just been in Botswana and seen the dangers facing the wild beasts, hartebeest, elephant, buffalo and zebra roaming the Kalahari.

It is not merely a local problem. British policies in pre-independence days contributed to its making. Now the EEC is effectively ensuring these policies continue.

In its simplest terms, the problem is fences. The colonial administration decided to build veterinary cordon fences to control cattle movements and the spread of foot and mouth disease. It was a simple idea which totally ignored the fact that fences placed across the migration routes of wild animals can threaten their survival as surely as a machine-gun mounted in the back of a Land-Rover. The most notorious barrier built before independence - the Kuke fence, which has shut off wildlife from its waterings in the Okavango Delta and along the Boteti River - has resulted in the death, directly or indirectly, of hundreds of thousands of animals. More than a quarter of a million wild animals die in the country as a whole each year because of the fences.

In the 1950s migration patterns were not well understood and the economic potential of wildlife as a complement to cattle was not appreciated. The astonishing thing is that more than a quarter of a century later the same blinkered attitudes can still be found among officials in Brussels.

Under a special agreement, almost 19,000 tonnes of Botswana beef is imported each

year into the Community, mainly into Britain. A council directive specifies that meat may come only from regions of the country free of foot and mouth. The EEC Commission has rigidly insisted on the veterinary cordon fences and on buffer zones to separate disease-free areas from those areas where foot and mouth has not been eliminated.

As a veterinary measure, the policy is questionable. Vaccination has made great strides since the 1950s and artificial barriers will not prevent airborne transmission of the foot and mouth virus. From the ecological point of view the policy is disastrous. Flying over Botswana today, one has the sense that the country is being parcelled up into squares, triangles and rectangles with only one thought in mind: to permit the extension of cattle into all these free areas, no matter how intrinsically unsuitable for cattle they may be and no matter what longer term prejudice may result.

Of course, cattle are crucial in Botswana, both culturally and economically. But the expansion of the herd from one million a few years ago to the present 3,500,000 must be seen not as a natural and desirable evolution but in part at least as a response to the artificial stimulus of the high price levels set under the EEC-Botswana beef agreement - and this at a time when cheap beef from the EEC beef mountain is being dumped in other African countries, such as Angola, to the detriment of their agricultural

economies and of Botswana's own natural export markets.

What the EEC should be doing now is encouraging the use of Botswana's most extraordinary asset: its wildlife. With other donors like the World Bank, it should promote comprehensive wildlife schemes designed to mitigate the impact of the fences; gazette more national parks and wildlife management areas; strengthen the national park and wildlife authorities, particularly in the battle against poaching and illegal hunting; and promote the sustainable use of wildlife through tourism and ranching.

One immediate step would be to ensure that in any future EEC-Botswana beef agreement a proportion of the beef "rebate" (at present running at £14.5m) is specifically earmarked for wildlife purposes.

Conversations with men like Louis Nchinda, chairman of the newly-formed Kalahari Conservation Society, have convinced me that schemes to promote the monitoring and use of wildlife can succeed given the political will to carry them through in the face of powerful opposition from the cattle lobby. What happens in Botswana, with its unique wildlife heritage, could be a test case with far-reaching implications for the future of wildlife everywhere.

The author is Conservative MEP for Wight and East Hants, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's committee on environment, public health and consumer protection.

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Buying power with monopoly money

JUNE 24 1983

Barbara Castle

Next day the *Mail* carried on unuttered. "Car junks row boils over" it proclaimed on its front page, ingeniously quoting the Industry Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, and two British car chiefs to keep a non-story alive. Nissan's denial was tucked away at the end, almost indiscernible.

This comforting thesis, however, overlooks one important fact - that although anyone is free to start a newspaper, the costs are prohibitive and someone or some organization must be found to put up millions. And by definition people who can afford to do that are likely to be of one political point of view.

This may not matter too much in the ordinary way, when the mass of people buy a newspaper more for the sport, gossip and titbits than for its politics. And there are always, thank God, radio and TV to give a balance. But in the crucial moment of choice - in a democracy - an election - it does matter a great deal that most of the newspapers going into voters' homes will have become propaganda sheets, more interested in selecting news than in reporting it.

Only the Conservative Party establishment, which believes in the monopoly of power (by itself), could remain indifferent to the fact that in this country 95 per cent of the newspapers are hostile to the Labour Party. This means that the facts on which political education should be based are filtered through the reader in a form which vindicates those prejudices.

Sometimes the hostility is quiescent. But when any important political moment arrives, it flares up savagely. Newspapers will not hesitate to throw vast resources of money and manpower into trailing and bringing down a chosen victim. The treatment of Peter Tatchell in Bermondsey is an example of which every decent journalist should be ashamed.

The manipulation of news is the manipulation of power, and in this election the majority of "popular" newspapers are making full use of it. It can take various forms: playing up favourable news and burying the unfavourable; hiding policy under personalities; putting up misleading headlines.

The examples are too numerous to quote. One must suffice: the front page splash headline in last Monday's *Daily Mail*: "Thirty Five Thousand Jobs Lost if Foot Wins. Japanese would scrap plan to build giant car plant here."

Embarrassing for the *Mail*, Nissan, the firm concerned, would have nothing to do with the story. "We think that if the Labour Party got to power it would not substantially affect our proposals", the company said - a rather important contribution to the facts, one would have thought.

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

Brian Crozier

Surprise, Russia's secret weapon

The threat by a senior Soviet official last week that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic" massive retaliation against all potential enemies if the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe is of course a prime piece of intimidatory propaganda. Behind it, however, lies the unpleasant reality of Soviet nuclear war doctrine, which advocates the immediate use of Soviet nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict.

It would be unfair to say that this doctrine, as taught in the Soviet military academies (and thus for internal consumption, not propaganda) is a neglected study in the West. But it has scarcely been aired in public print, perhaps because it is too horrible to contemplate.

In the 1970s, mainly under the influence of Major General George Keenan, at that time Director of US Air Force Intelligence, translations of the most important Soviet textbooks were made. They have been carefully studied by Western specialists, including the Americans John D. Dzirk of the Defence Intelligence Agency, and Joseph D. Douglass (an engineer turned strategic analyst), and our own Air Vice-Marshal S. W. M. Mansur.

The best way to illustrate Soviet thinking on nuclear war is by direct quotation. One of the key textbooks, by Col V. Savkin, is *The Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics* (Moscow 1972). He writes:

"Skilful employment of nuclear weapons in combination with artillery, aviation and the fire of tanks permits delivery of a decisive defeat on the enemy on the axis of attack and creation of favourable conditions for friendly troops to advance swiftly into the depth of the enemy's defence and move into operational space ... The offensive is the basic type of operation and its goal is the total destruction of the enemy."

Now listen to the late Marshal A. A. Grechko, former Defence Minister, in his *Guarding Peace and the Construction of Communism*:

"The Strategic Rocket Forces which constitute the basic of the military might of our armed forces are designed to annihilate the means of the enemy's nuclear attack, large groupings of his armies and his military bases; to destroy his military industries; to disorganize the political and military administration of the aggressor as well as his rear and transport."

There are two alternative reactions to such realities. One is to throw up one's hands, and to say, with Bruce Kent and CND, that one-sided nuclear disarmament is the only way out. The other is to grasp that the Russians, as realists, will attack only if they are sure of winning and restore the balance as soon as possible.

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Stern: a postscript of uneasy peace

of politicians, indeed the assumptions of most of its 1,600 staff, were critically scrutinized.

Its methods were unscrupulous; it has published maps of classified missile sites. In 1975 it published a private telephone conversation between Dr Helmut Kohl, already Christian Democratic Party leader, and a top aide. In 1980 it employed a reporter to snoop around the confessional to prove that Roman Catholic priests were counselling their flock to vote for Herr Franz Josef Strauss. It knowingly titillates its readers, giving every salacious detail while apparently moralizing on the subject of the story. It revels in pictures of traffic accidents and of Russian corpses in Afghanistan.

Stern had one other interest that was to lead to catastrophe: Nazis. In fairness, it must be said that its many reports on the Third Reich

have always been sharply critical, exposing war criminals in hiding and bringing out the full horrors of Nazism. But sometimes the fascination with evil seemed to get the upper hand, and became almost an indulgence in it. So it was with the diaries - and this is one reason for the staff's anger that Stern began publishing such material, irrespective of its authenticity.

Accusations of a Nazi past have been made against Herr Henri Nannen, aged 69, the founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine. He did indeed work as a radio announcer during the Hitler period and in propaganda during the war. But those who know him deny he was ever a Nazi in deed or spirit. The irony is that the diaries have all but undermined his life's work.

Herr Nannen started Stern in 1943 as a German Life. A soothsaying quality picture magazine, that was

able to sabotage that they will have to be guarded more or less permanently.

The alarmed Reagan administration is now looking on being able to launch its new and, if Congress approves the funds, enormously expensive plan for a double-edged offensive. An improved Salvadoran army will drive guerrillas from their major strongholds, allowing government teams to move in and revive the economy there with lavish aid programmes. In other words a lot more Berlin-type projects, so vulner-

able to sabotage that they will have to be guarded more or less permanently.

As the guerrillas confidently acknowledge, this will provide them with plenty of tempting new targets. Radio Venceremos has already stepped up its threats against the economy. It has also taken to inviting Ronald Reagan to visit El Salvador and see for himself the fate of his latest attempt to seize the initiative on a war front which the US and its client government are at present losing hands down.

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Michael Binyon



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CONSCRIPTION

Congression is the word which is conspicuously absent from the defence debate which rattles back and forth in the general election. Yet there could be no substantial improvement in Britain's strategic defence capability without a return to national service, or at the very least, a vastly improved system of reserves in army, navy and air force as well as in the defence industries. How and why is it that the three parties can conduct their arguments without daring to make any reference to conscription?

There is much talk about working within the alliance. Yet Britain is the only European member of Nato without conscription. France, indeed, has just extended the period of call-up. Conscription is the one serious demonstration of a country's desire to enlist all its citizens in the defence of their society; and here it is ignored. It shows that none of the three parties is entirely serious about long term defence (and that goes for CND as well). There is no point in pretending to dislike the nuclear element in our armoury, and declaring an intention to do away with it, if you are not prepared to make adequate non-nuclear provision for the country's defence. Such provision must include the machinery to expand and to remain expanded during a possibly long emergency. That machinery can only amount to conscription or a universal system of reserve, which would probably have to be based on some kind of conscription anyway.

By these standards of security all three parties stand convicted of an inadequate defence policy, though for very different reasons. We have Mr Heseltine at the weekend accusing the Labour Party of being prepared to cut 400,000 jobs in its programme on defence cuts. That may be so, since the Labour Party's concern to avoid redundancies has never extended to the defence world. But it is a less relevant point than the weaknesses in Labour's strategic posture.

Mr Healey retaliated by saying that the Conservative Government would increase the danger of nuclear war. Dr Owen then accused the Labour Party of appeasement. The Conservative Party is at least lucky to have the Falklands operation behind it. That crisis was caused by political error. The Falklands were rescued by a combination of military prowess and a demonstration of political will which had previously been lacking. That is an important lesson for Britain's defence position within an alliance which hopes to deter war rather than to fight it. National will is an essential political pre-condition

of any convincing military posture of deterrence.

The Conservative Party's manifesto on defence is bland, to say the least. Perhaps that is as well if it enables the defence ministry quietly to recover from the tunnel vision displayed by the last defence secretary, Sir John Nott. His review, based on a narrow method of accountancy, involved a programme of naval cuts which were convincingly vitiated, in particular as well as in general terms by the Falklands.

But if a Conservative Government is returned at the election, it will be able quietly to dispense with the continentalism of the Nott defence policy. It should then work for a structure of the armed forces which, while enabling them to take part in the continental defence of Europe, more effectively prepares them to meet the more likely land, sea and air threats to British and allied security outside the Nato area.

There is no mention of Trident in the Conservative manifesto. Could that be a first sign that the programme is under review from an equally conscientious Mr Heseltine? That would be a mistake. Trident has several advantages over any system. One is that, as a seaborne deterrent it is out of sight and out of mind. That it should be, if it is to do its job.

Another advantage is that the decision, now that it is taken, need not be reviewed or renewed for the next thirty years. It is only when a new nuclear decision comes up on the agenda that the CND musters any support. The third is cost. The Labour manifesto refers to the "huge, persisting and distorting" burden it would impose on the defence budget, while forgetting that the Tornado aircraft ordered by Mr Healey many years ago has cost in real terms almost twice as much as will the end of deterrence - peace - without willing the means - vigilance and involvement. That is too important a business to be left to generals and politicians. It concerns us all.

For twenty-five years the weasel words inserted by Messrs Healey and Heseltine, who having served together as defence ministers should know better, merely impose superficial contradictions on the policy which cannot belie its underlying purpose. That is to create a "non nuclear" defence policy, and to work to the dismantling of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact - an equation which has been espoused by Soviet sympathizers for at least a generation.

There is a determination to maintain that nuclear war cannot be limited. Why not? Who but a madman would make certain that any war even a nuclear one, would be uninited? What the Labour party ignores is that all Soviet military

SOUTH AFRICAN TERROR

Change in South Africa, it has been plausibly suggested, will come not through violent revolution or peaceful evolution but through violent evolution. That is a rather hopeful prediction. If change proceeds at its present crawl, a full-blooded revolution is a most real possibility, though there is no sign of it in the near future.

Already the major nationwide black political movements, denied legal free expression inside South Africa, are committed to armed struggle. These movements, in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), were born out of legal, peaceful, gradualist groups. For many years the leader of the ANC was Chief Albert Luthuli - a sincere pacifist who became a most deserving winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Now, however, both movements have been forced underground or into exile. It was the PAC's peaceful campaign against the pass laws that led to the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, when sixty-seven unarmed African demonstrators were shot dead, many of them as they fled, by South African police. That has been seen as an act of terror by agents of the state.

The outrage in Pretoria on Friday, designed probably as an attack against the air force

headquarters outside which the car bomb was detonated, was certainly a disgraceful act of terror too. Civilians, black as well as white, were bound to be killed, and at least seventeen people have so far died. The near-admission by its spokesmen that the ANC was responsible signifies a change of direction in that organization.

A surprising aspect of the nationalist military campaign against the South African state is that terrorism - meaning the indiscriminate killing of civilians in the pursuit of destroying the status quo - has so far been eschewed. Political assassinations have not been attempted. The ANC's targets have been almost exclusively economic, institutional or explicitly connected with the military or police. On occasions police stations or military posts have been attacked or uniformed servants of the state assassinated.

It has been further to the credit of the ANC that it has not emitted a whiff of racism - against whites - either in official policy or through the statements of its leadership, which is itself multiracial. The most serious caveat against the ANC is that since its alliance two decades ago with the doctrinaire South African Communist Party it has become increasingly, if perhaps

understandably, tightly bound to the Soviet Union. The less powerful though still relevant PAC follows a less ideological but "exclusivist" (blacks only) policy that is less friendly to a white presence per se, and is aligned with China.

It is likely that black nationalist tactics against the South African state will roughen. Guerrillas are known to be infiltrating border areas and are building up cells and pressure in the larger townships such as Soweto. The classic guerrilla tactic is to prevent neutrality among a wary populace, compelling it - often through a subtle mixture of ruthless coercion and denunciation of obvious injustice - to take sides, but this has not yet been used. There may now be more bomb attacks in white urban centres, though that is no certainty.

If it is true that the ANC has made a major departure from previous strategy, many blacks may not welcome it, but the conflict could be effectively sharpened. Mr P. W. Botha can be expected to react only with the harshness for which the Afrikaner-led state is already well known. But unless he and his party show a readiness gradually to share power with blacks at the centre of South Africa, they may have to cope with an increase in terrorism.

My forthcoming trip to drool over the beautiful scenery of the Pennine Compton marina will be rendered "even better" if my rustic eyes are delighted by the sight of the local narrow boat Gonzoolee's wife assiduously scrubbing her spouse's shock on the marina's strand before applying her well-muscled arms to her picturesque mangle.

Indeed, even now I can picture in my mind's eye the interior of the happy couple's home. There sits the Gonzoolee, on his rust-bottomed chair, the turves, glow red in his inglenook hearth, as quill in quill.

hand, he pores over the next scroll destined to improve the minds of recalcitrant yokels.

In spite of the attractions of this romantic scene I don't need to look far to find one farmer's wife who thinks her life is even better since her hedge-tripping husband bought her an automatic washing machine.

Bombastically yours,
PETER ADRIAN,
Gibbons Mill Farm,
Gibbons Hill,
Sussex.
May 16.

Hedge against loss

From Mr Peter Adorian

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr D. J. Harris (May 16) is entitled to his own views as to what would make our countryside "even better". Personally speaking, as the owner of a not very large farm with several thousand yards of hedges to be cut each year, I, together with my employees, am glad to own a fine hedge cutter, thankful for the drudgery it saves us and proud of the job we do with it. We even think our farm looks rather attractive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reading the election portents

From Professor Norman Mackenzie

Sir, Where have all the Don't Knows gone? Perhaps, in self-interest, the proliferating opinion polls should give us the full figures. If the undecided voters amount - as I have heard - to 20 per cent in some polls, the Alliance vote may turn out very different from present predictions.

Add that level of uncertainty to the problem of three-cornered fights and new constituency boundaries, and the outcome is, by no means a foregone conclusion.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN MACKENZIE,
2 Montpelier Villas,
Brighton,
Sussex.

May 19.

From Ms Marie Stanton

Sir, It is regrettable that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, chose to make what can only be interpreted as a political speech during election period (front, May 19).

The call for a return to Victorian values is identified with one political party.

Any judge who publicly advocates a return to Victorian morality adds weight to Lord Hailsham's description (report, May 19), albeit in a slightly different context, as "a political flavour to his reputation". Judges should not only be independent, they should be seen to be independent.

If not, what is the explanation?

Yours sincerely,

ROLAND RENCH,
6 Minshull Place,
Park Road,
Beckenham,
Kent.

May 19.

From Mr Roland Rench

Sir, Since, apparently, there is no mention in the Tory manifesto of the previously proclaimed intention to abolish, or even reform, the

manifestly unfair and inequitable domestic rating system, is one to assume that this is the "ace" up Mrs Thatcher's sleeve, ready to be played shortly before polling day?

If not, what is the explanation?

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
The Old Rectory,
Newton Blossomville,
Bedford.

May 19.

From Miss Noelle Barker and Miss Johanna Peters

Sir, We were interested to read your report of Sir Colin Davis's comments (Shortage of opera singers, May 18).

Contrary to what he says, there is abundant talent, and he can have evidence of it by visiting any of the leading music colleges or attending any of the more prestigious vocal competitions.

However, we agree with him that the long term development of

singers has, as he says "gone out of the window" and we are daily made aware of the reasons why.

A singer's training has barely begun when, at the end of three or four years, the mandatory grant dries up. Post-diploma training is

From Mr Gordon Smith

Sir, The Labour Party manifesto promises their press supporters that wholesalers and newsagents will be compelled by law to stock and display prominently for sale all legitimate left-wing newspapers and periodicals.

In the long run, however, the party will have to accept the basic fact that any publication sells on its contents.

No amount of money, such as the £1,250,000 of taxpayers' funds which Mr Benn paid to launch a now defunct Labour paper in Scotland, or prominent display, will make the public buy any paper unless they want to read what is in it. The working man may be a loyal Labour voter, but he cannot be made to read what bores him.

Yours faithfully,

GORDON SMITH,
44 Devonshire Street, W1.

May 18.

From Mr Michael Malone

Sir, The first clause in the Conservative Party's "last will and testament" advertisement (May 18) reads: "I hereby give up the right to choose which school my children go to and agree to abide by any decision made by the State on my behalf."

A year ago we enrolled one of our sons in a school in a neighbouring borough. The school has an excellent reputation and our son is happy there and doing well. Now, however, if proposals to reorganise secondary education in the borough are adopted, the school will cease to exist in its present form from September 1984, with one of the main changes being that the sixth form be abolished.

The borough is Barnet (Conservative); the school, Finchley Manor Hill (comprehensive); the parliamentary constituency, that of the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

KENNETH PARKER,
118 Priory Gardens, N6.

May 19.

From Mr Patrick Drysdale

Sir, It would be ironical if the Tories lost the election because of the exaggeration and misrepresentation on pages 8 and 9 of today's Times (front page, May 16).

Are you sure this advertisement was not placed by enemies of the Conservative Party?

Yours faithfully,

PATRICK DRYSDALE,
Wick Hall,
Radley,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.

May 18.

From Mr A. C. R. Vass

Sir, Is it a measure of the breadth of vision of the two main parties that, whilst Margaret Thatcher relies upon the spirit of the Falklands in the forthcoming campaign, Mr Foot appears to be calling for reliance on the spirit of Dartington (The Times, front page, May 16)?

Yours sincerely,

A. C. R. VASS,
Bray's Farm,
Keepers Lane,
Hyde Heath,
Buckinghamshire.

May 17.

From Mr Victor Tunkei

Sir, Now that the Attorney-General has declared that intercepting an embryo before implantation is not causing miscarriage and, therefore, is not contrary to the 1861 Act, what is to stop unscrupulous operators from offering a "post-coital interception" service, which would in fact be an illicit early abortion service, using the technique of uterine extraction?

If both operator and patient colluded in saying that it had been done at the stage before implantation could have occurred (which can be as long as two weeks at some phases of the cycle), it would be almost impossible to prove that they were lying, even if the pregnancy had really begun weeks earlier. Such operations could claim to be exempt from the Abortion Act on the

grounds that they fell outside the parent 1861 Act, as now interpreted.

So, with no regulations, no certifying, no notifying, no inspections, no need for doctors, there could be rates and high cash profits.

The real point is that once again we are fudging a law which we should have had the courage to reform long ago. Do we really want modern birth control and all its developments to be governed by legislation dating from 1861 and hardly different from that of 1803. And should the meaning and impact of these antique laws depend upon the intervention or inertia of the Attorney-General of the day?

Yours etc,

VICTOR TUNKEI,
Senior Lecturer in Laws,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1.

May 11.

Post-coital pill

From Mr Christopher Ward

Sir, Now that the Attorney-General has declared that intercepting an embryo before implantation is not causing miscarriage and, therefore, is not contrary to the 1861 Act, what is to stop unscrupulous operators from offering a "post-coital interception" service, which would in fact be an illicit early abortion service, using the technique of uterine extraction?

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Yours etc,

BARRY GRAY,
24 Balmoral Road,
Gillingham,
Kent.

May 16.

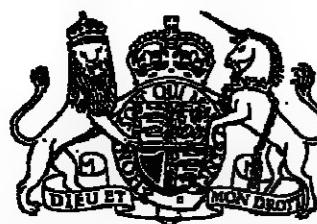
Questionable aims

From Father Patrick Lynch

Sir, I wish to respond to Captain Christopher Ward's letter (May 14) regarding the role of Roman Catholic chaplains. At one level the role of the chaplain is certainly to care for his flock. However, at another level a chaplain has the responsibility to help people to understand the social teaching of the Catholic Church and to assist people in any moral choices they may have to make.

For many years nurses and doctors have had to make very serious moral choices about participating in an abortion. Should Roman Catholics participate in an abortion? No. The teaching of our Church is clear and a chaplain acts as a reference point or a guide in coming to decisions about such a matter.

Likewise, a chaplain to the Armed Forces will have a similar role.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
May 21: The Queen embarked in HM Yacht Britannia at Portsmouth this afternoon for the State Visit to Sweden.

Her Majesty was received at the South Railway Jetty, Portsmouth Dockyard by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Scott, Bt), the High Sheriff for the County of Hampshire (Major-General Hew Butler), the Swedish Charge d'Affairs (Mr Carl-Gustaf Brorström) and the Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command (Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi), the Chairman, Hampshire County Council (Councillor Lyndon White), the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor Leslie Kitchen), the Chief Constable, Hampshire Constabulary (Mr John Duke) and the Flag Officer, Portsmouth (Vice-Admiral Anthony Tindall).

The Royal Yacht, escorted by HMS Minerva (Captain J. J. Howard, RN), subsequently sailed for Sweden.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. W. E. Darling and **Mrs R. A. A. Watts**

The engagement is announced between Brian William, son of Dr and Mrs W. J. S. Darling of Nottingham, and Natalie Alice, daughter of the late Major Michael Watts, of Ludlow, Shropshire, and Mrs Leslie Marsh, of St Sulphur D'Eymet, 24500 Dordogne, France.

Mr M. Glitz and **Mrs C. E. Dyer**

The engagement is announced between Mr and Mrs Gustav Glitz of Wrexham, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Morley Dyer, of Hanworth, London.

Mr T. A. Horsfall and **Mrs E. M. Chaplin**

The engagement is announced between Timothy Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs G. B. Horsfall, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. N. Chaplin, of Woodford, Essex.

Mr D. H. King and **Mrs M. C. A. Buck**

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr H. F. King and the late Mrs King, of Wimbledon, London, and Clare, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Grant Buck of Ickleton Place, near Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr C. J. Noble and **Mrs D. L. Bruton**

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Colonel and Mrs G. G. Noble, of Tunbridge Wells, and Deborah Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Bruton, of Springfield, Chelmsford.

Mr I. M. Shackleton and **Mrs E. J. Surveyor**

The engagement is announced between Ian Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Frank Shackleton, of Keighley, West Yorkshire, and Elaine Joy, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Surveyor, of Wollaton, Nottingham.

Mr T. W. M. Smith and **Mrs K. J. Marles**

The engagement is announced between Thomas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs David Smith, of St Agnes, Cornwall, and Katherine, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Marles, of Knutsford, Cheshire.

Marriages

The Hon C. Simon and **Mrs G. F. Brown**

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Albigiston, of the Hon Crispin Simon, youngest son of Lord and Lady Simon of Glaisdale, of Midge Hall, Glaisdale, near Whitley, North Yorkshire, and Miss Georgina Brown, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Brown, of Chestnut House, Albigiston, Shropshire, Father John McHugh and the Rev Robert McHugh officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk taffeta and a headdress of fresh flowers. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis, gardenias, freesias and roses. Charlie Potter and Alice Neill-Hall attended her. Mr Guy Jennings was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in the West Indies.

Sir Cyril Pilkard and **Mrs M. C. Rosser**

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 21, in St Faith's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, between Sir Cyril Pilkard, husband of the late Helen Pilkard, of Wandsworth, and Mrs Mary Rosser (nee Cozens-Hardy), widow of David Rosser, of Crawley.

Mr J. K. A. Alderson and **Mrs D. E. Wickham**

The marriage took place on May 21, 1983, in London, between Mr John Keith Alderson and Miss Daphne Elizabeth Wickham. A reception was held at Brown's Hotel.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mrs John Dugdale, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, Mr Robert Fellowes, Mr John Haslam, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Vice-Marshal John Sevone, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson are in attendance.

STORK HOUSE and **ST JAMES'S PALACE**

May 21: The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, was present at the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium this afternoon. Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was in attendance at a Concert held at Steeplegate Barn, Eastgate, in aid of the National Art Collections Fund.

The Hon. Mrs Wills was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 22: Princess Anne, Duchess of Gloucester, was present this afternoon at the Dedication of a Window to the 384th Bombardment Group (Heavy) of the 8th United States Army Airforce, at the Parish Church of St James the Apostle, Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire.

Mr J. C. Blackstone and **Mrs S. Lee**

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Belsize Square, Hampstead, son of Mr John Blackstone, son of Mr and Mrs Merle Blackstone, of Torquay, and Miss Susan Lee, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Lee, of Liverpool. The Rev Donald Barnes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk and satin trimmed with silk and tulip roses. She carried a bouquet of white orchids. Her sister, Miss Sandra Lee, attended her. Mr Michael Weller was best man.

A reception was held at Kenwood House, Hampstead Heath, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A. J. Edwards and **Miss J. M. Rail**

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Farnham, between Mr Jonathan Edwards, son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Edwards, of Frome House, Frome, St Quintin, and Miss Jane Rail, daughter of the late Mr David Rail and Mrs Rail of Far End Lodge, Farnham, Chichester, Sussex. Bishop Warren Hunt officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, was attended by Miss Adie Warrington, Miss Kate Edwards and Miss Kirsty Weller. Mr Julian Weller was best man.

A reception was held at Goodwood House.

Mr C. J. Esdale and **Miss A. J. Pearce**

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Joseph's Church, Epsom, of Mr Charles Joseph Esdale, son of Mr and Mrs M. K. Esdale, of Epsom, and Miss Alison Joy Pearce, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Pearce of Weston Cooney, Shropshire.

Mr D. J. Hoeks and **Mrs G. A. Bedford**

The marriage took place at All Saints Church, Banstead, on Saturday, May 21, of Mr David Hoeks, only son of Mr and Mrs Eric Hoeks of Mow Cop, and Miss Jill Bedford, only daughter of Major Bedfod and the late Mrs Angel Bedford, of Banstead.

Mr M. Rowles and **Miss D. J. Moore**

The marriage took place at St Botolph's Church, Chevington, Kent, on May 21, of Mr Mark Rowles and Miss Deborah Moore.

Mr A. H. Sanderson and **Mrs L. R. Morris**

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 21, in Abingdon between Mr Tony Sanderson, younger son of Mr and Mrs Frank Sanderson, of Roundhay, Leeds, and Miss Linda Moir, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Moore, of Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr S. D. M. Strong and **Miss C. J. Ellison**

The marriage took place on Friday, May 20, at Wiveslode Parish Church between Mr Simon Strong and Miss Claire Ellison. The Rev Father William Strong officiated, assisted by the Rev E. Taylor.

The bride was attended by Laura Hopkins, Louise Head and Thomas Rowley. Mr Colin Reith was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in the West Indies.

M. F. Théâtre and **Mrs V. S. Pasterfield**

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 21, in Exeter Cathedral between M. François Théâtre, son of Mr and Mrs Alain Théâtre of Paris, and Mrs Valerie S. Pasterfield, daughter of the Bishop of Crediton and Mrs Pasterfield. The Bishop of Exeter officiated, assisted by the Dean and the Sub-Dean.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Claire Williams, Miss Pasterfield, Baptiste and Thomas Coconier and Thomas and Victoria Pasterfield. M. Jean Leymarie was best man.

A reception was held in the Chapter House and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

STORK HOUSE

May 21: The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, was present at the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium this afternoon. Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

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May 21: The Duke of Kent, President of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, left Heathrow Airport, London today in a British Airways Boeing 737 aircraft to visit War Memorials and Memorials in Turkey and Egypt.

Mr Richard Buckley was in attendance.

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The Duke of Wellington with Dame Elisabeth Frink, the sculptor, after the unveiling of her bronze head of Christ at All Saints Church, Basingstoke, Hampshire, yesterday. (Photograph: Pete Addis)

Dr Runcie recalls the Pope's visit of hope

By

THE ARTS

The GLC has chosen Cedric Price to find the remedy for 'one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters'. Bryan Appleyard joins him on a tour of inspection

Waterloo wasteland

The South Bank and its prospect, and Cedric Price: photographs by Brian Harris

Walking with Cedric Price around the South Bank can make you feel very exposed. Janet Street-Porter, a former student of his, accosts us outside London Weekend Television: "Hello, Cedric, what are you up to?" A lavatory attendant, sporting his cigar and sheepskin coat, harangues us about the shortcomings of architects. On Hungerford Bridge our photographer even finds himself in an obscure alteration on the subject of the environment with a tramp.

One way or another, the amiable, persuasive Mr Price is becoming a celebrity in the 270 acres which the Greater London Council has commissioned him to study. It was an appointment which offended the GLC's own architects and stunned the critics, who dismissed him as "a Sixties figure" or a mere "enfant terrible", charge which he in turn dismisses: "Calling me an enfant terrible is just assume - I mean, look at me, my knee's even giving out." But, such considerations aside, Price is now trying to find out how to

We began from the flat of his

friend the artist Feliks Topolski. This is in Whitehall Place, on the north bank, and provides one of London's most stunning views. The entire site from the Oxo Tower in the east to St Thomas's Hospital in the west is laid out before us. It is a site which, as Price is at pains to establish, includes the river.

Price is an architect more in the tradition of Buckminster Fuller than Richard Seiferl. His thinking has a distinctly lateral air and his notion of design tends to extend into unexpected areas. He has a cult following among his former students, few buildings to his name and a succession of planning projects. Most notably he built the aviary at London Zoo with Lord Snowdon and Frank Newby and the Interaction Centre in Kentish Town. Less well known was his role as architect to a number of pop festivals and his rethinking of downtown Detroit after the race riots. His appointment by Tony Banks, the GLC's chairman of Arts and Recreation, is a clear indication that the problems of the South Bank are to be subject to an analysis which will be, above all, radical.

From this height the three key problems of the site are evident: all the buildings were designed to face the north bank, with their backs turned to south London; two bridges - Waterloo and Hungerford - cut brutally through the area and finally there is the Shell Centre's staggering bulk. At this stage

Price is just observing, asking questions and listening. A condition of this walk is that he is not pressed on what final suggestions he may make. But it is clear what he is not going to say. Crossing Hungerford Bridge, he attacks one type of criticism to which the great pavilions of the arts have been

putting on airs. Price observes that the most obvious immediate trouble with the big architectural "gems" is that they have to be fairly high up to get a decent view of the river. He points to a row of benches in front of the Festival Hall. They face the water, but it is invisible if you actually sit in them.

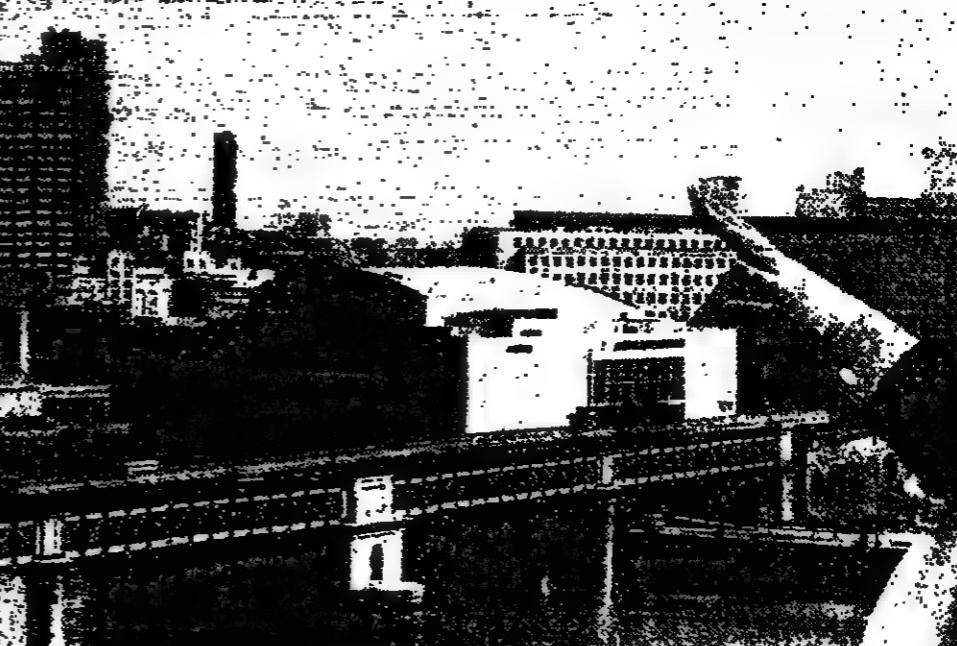
"If I hear the phrase concrete jungle again I shall spit. It's used by the middle-class cognoscenti who dip in and out. They complain about the puddles everywhere but they wallow in the floods in Venice. That criticism is wrongly based - they've gone there voluntarily anyway. But there is a vast section of the population who use this area every day, like it or not - 160,000 twice a day through Waterloo, 80,000 through Charing Cross - and there are people who still live there."

A few pathetic Perrier parlours have been put between the Festival Hall and the river. It is the first hot day of the year and the South Bank is

putting on airs. Price observes that the most obvious immediate trouble with the big architectural "gems" is that they have to be fairly high up to get a decent view of the river. He points to a row of benches in front of the Festival Hall. They face the water, but it is invisible if you actually sit in them.

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never seen again, such is the fierce and organized state of alert created by the residents' associations. Nearby there is the Bull Ring roundabout with its underground walkways. Ernest suggests that this should be turned into a skateboard park founded on the fact that it suffers from appallingly high lead levels. For now all the planners can think of is to stick trees in tubs in it.

Finally,

to Westminster Bridge. Price stares at the river in some ecstasy - "feel that space". His plan, when published, may well vanish into the bureaucratic and political nightmare of County Hall, but at least he is trying with a rare degree of passion. Although he is making no positive statements at this stage, it is clear that he sees the problems of the South Bank as complex and not susceptible to easy analysis. Simply complaining about modern architecture will not do, and neither will calls for freedom from planning controls to encourage street markets to spring up. Both are variations of the new sentimentalism hiding behind a muscular neo-libertarianism. The failures of the past do not discredit the activity of thinking, and that Price is doing.

Television The all-American archetype

On a ranch so large that you have to make a long-distance telephone call to reach the other end, the cowboys are still lassoing steers and eating baked beans at sunset; they have managed to retain, albeit sometimes in a self-conscious manner, the spirit of nineteenth-century America. "Perhaps that is why 'cowboy art', to which last night's South Bank Show (LWT) was devoted, is close in tone and manner to Victorian story-paintings; even the titles sound familiar - 'Oh Misery', 'Old Bones and Bad Eyes', although I do not know what Firth would have done with 'That Sucker's Gonna Buck Since As Hell'.

The artists themselves concentrate upon the moody cowboy, familiar to us from cigarette advertisements but for them suffused with a romanticism which is innocent and therefore appealing. In, their

paintings the brown and orange of the Western landscape turn to gold in the light of daybreak or sunset, and each horse and rider is surrounded by a halo of dust. The cowboy has become an emblematic figure because he represents that vast urge towards space and freedom which is still part of America's sense of itself. In the process, they come to resemble saints on cheap Italian postcards. It is only to be expected.

The ambiguous light which invades these paintings, the light of dawn or of dusk, is perfectly appropriate to their theme. Although some cowboy artists return to the early history of the West, others depict the contemporary cowboy who has, now, come to the end of the line. "They didn't have fences in this country when I was a boy", one old boy explained (with a most un-Western smirch). "Now it's all fenced up."

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Les Dialogues des Carmélites Opéra Comique

Roméo et Juliette L'Opéra du Rhin

With queues around the Grand Palais for the Manet exhibition, full houses for Zeffirelli's film of *La traviata* and *La Belle Hélène* (described last week) a hot ticket at the Opéra Comique, the nineteenth century is much in vogue in Paris. But it is also worth giving the twentieth century a try, especially when it comes in the shape of John Dexter's production of *Les Dialogues des Carmélites*.

Cedric Gardiner made a half decent shot at reviving Poulenc's opera last month. It was excellently cast and conducted by Michel Plasson, but a fatal error was made in preserving Margarita Wallmann's original production which had the effect of turning the opera into a museum piece. That was what Poulenc least needed and the reception was understandably cool.

Dexter has rarely been in favour of operatic museums. His version of *Les Carmélites* on show in Paris began life at the Met in New York. It may seem perverse to transfer a production from one of the world's largest theatres to the small space of the Opéra Comique, which appears even smaller now that the orchestra pit has eaten further into the stalls. But the switch works because Dexter never had the slightest intention of filling the Met stage with Poulenc.

On the contrary. With his designer, David Reppa, he uses the simplest of means. There are tacit assumptions that the scenes outside the Carmelite convent are the weak points of the opera, the final chilling ascent to the scaffold always of course excepted. So the action is centred around a tiled cross, raised slightly above stage level, on which the nuns are found in prayer, face downwards at the start of Act 1 and with eyes closed at the close. (*Les Carmélites* is played in two acts, as Poulenc once com-



From material to spiritual world: Blanche (Maria Ewing, left) with Mme de Croisy (Régine Crespin)

sidered, instead of the conventional three.)

The physical world is suggested by skeletal scenery: a metal grille as Blanche changes her allegiance from the material world to the spiritual one, a fireplace to indicate the home of her father, the Marquis de la Force. Even the final execution is left to the imagination: the nuns one by one are obscured behind the bodies of two soldiers as the ears hear the metallic swish of the guillotine blade.

Dexter focuses solely on Poulenc's score, Bernanos's words and the faces of his cast. Two of them he brought from the Met's production: Régine Crespin's Mme de Croisy, whose death scene produces an extraordinary effect, both musical and physical, in the confines of the Opéra Comique, and Maria Ewing's neurotic Blanche, a nervous thoroughbred constantly assailed by doubts but sung and acted with all the intensity the role demands.

Maria Ewing's French is not always perfect but it is more audible than that of Nadine Denize's Mère Marie. Better support came from Anne-Marie Rodde's Constance and Evelyn Brunner's Mme Lidoine Jaques-Delacôte's orchestra did not match the 'Covent Garden standards, but with Dexter's production the Opéra Comique

Clare Colvin meets
Eileen Atkins
(right), star of
Nelly's Version,
which tonight
opens the Riverside
Studios cinema

Mystery moves

Eileen Atkins has just moved again, to her third home in two years. "I never expected to get married again and I had been living in a flat in Knightsbridge, which was too small for both of us", she says. "We moved to a large house in Camden Town, but I was oppressed by the domesticity of it and there was nothing for us but to move again. I found it quite stifling there and could see the garden growing over like the wood in *Snow White*".

It was a feeling she shared with the woman she plays in *Nelly's Version*, a "mystery thriller" written and directed by Maurice Hatton, and based on the novel by Eva Figes. It will open Riverside Studios cinema tonight, and is to be screened on Channel 4 on June 9 - election night.

It is something of a mystery whether the film is actually a thriller. A well-dressed woman checks into a country hotel with a suitcase of banknotes, under the name "Nelly Dean". She does not remember anything about her past - not even her real name. Mysterious events take place, including a mugging, a burglary and arson, and total strangers claim to know her - a man who is apparently her husband, a son and a daughter-in-law.

Whether some of the events are in Nelly's imagination, or whether she is a victim of a conspiracy, is left to the audience to work out, in the best traditions of *The Draughtsman's Contract*. (The director of photography, Curtis Clark, also worked on that film.) Ms Atkins's feeling is that Nelly is a victim - but of the oppressive domesticity from which she tries to escape.

That is Miss Atkins's version of the film; but she does not know if she is right. The director would not tell her. He would not even tell her where Nelly had got the suitcase of money. As an actress I have to know, she protested. Do you ask?

"I thought *Passion Play* was terrific and still do, but it was awful to act in. It was most difficult for Anton and me because we were playing the thoughts of the two characters. You were sharing half a part with someone and, just as you had got your emotion going, it would be taken over. We both found it a nightmare though it was a terribly interesting rehearsal exercise. I understand Peter's feelings at writing a wonderful play and only getting 50 performances, but no actor or actress is indispensable, so I am not taking the blame for it not transferring." She is now working on a film of Ronald Harwood's *The Dresser*, with Albert Finney as Sir Tom Courtenay in the title role.

Since her marriage to Bill Shepherd, a producer of television commercials, she finds it refreshing to be with someone not involved in the theatre. Most actors are so passionate about their jobs that they rarely meet anyone outside the their families to find anything

Bach Choir/ Willcocks Festival Hall

Friday night's big South Bank concert had a peculiarly mixed programme. First, Sir David Willcocks conducted the Bach Choir and Philharmonia Orchestra in the London premiere of Alan Hoddinott's *Sinfonia Fidei*, and this at least had spindled Latin texts.

The first movement is a setting of the "Sequence for St Michael", written for the Emperor Charles by Alcevius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death. The second movement, "Ave Marias Stellae", is also by Alcevius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death. The third movement, "Vexilla Regis", is written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death. The fourth movement, "Alleluia", is written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death. The fifth movement, "Tunc Dimitru", is written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death. The sixth movement, "Gloria", is written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death. The seventh movement, "Amen", is written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an angel of death.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin: Today. Dealings End: June 3. Contango Day: June 6. Settlement Day: June 3.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Stock out-standing	Price last Friday	Chg. on week	Int. only	Gross Red Yield	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Chg. on week	Gross Div per share	Div % P/E	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Chg. on week	Gross Div per share	Div % P/E	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Gross Div per share	Div % P/E	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Gross Div per share	Div % P/E		
BRITISH FUNDS																								
SHORTS																								
Treas. Shrs 1983	908.2	-	8.270	10.570	513,300	Ast Brit Food	142	-2	8.2	4.4	4.3	81.4m	Blended & Co	368	-13	7.1	2.2	18.7	1,380,000	Trustee Found.	7.1	0.0	3.2	7.4
Treas. Shrs 1983	908.2	-	13.382	10.111	2,045,000	Ast Fisheries	111.7m	+1	8.2	4.4	4.3	11.7m	Bentley Box	1,120,000	+1	10.5	1.4	19.2	1,251,000	Marine Cal	7.1	-2	1.0	1.0
Treas. Shrs 1983	908.2	-	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	Ast Leisure	128	-1	8.2	4.4	4.3	11.7m	Metairie	125	-1	9.3	3.7	10.3	1,251,000	Marine Corp	7.1	-2	1.0	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	Ast Paper	84	-1	5.7	5.8	6.4	2,022,000	Farmer S. W.	128	-1	13.9	16.7	6.0	1,160,000	Turner Newall	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	Ault & Vibors	64	-1	5.7	5.8	6.4	1,955,000	Hawthorn Ind	120	-1	12.9	12.5	8.5	1,656,000	Milletts Ltd	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	Automotive Pe	19.5m	-1	5.7	5.8	6.4	1,955,000	Hawthorn Ind	120	-1	12.9	12.5	8.5	1,656,000	Milletts Ltd	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	Avon Rubber	55	-1	1.0	1.0	1.0	4,250,000	Hawthorn Ind	120	-1	12.9	12.5	8.5	1,656,000	Milletts Ltd	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	BFT Dist	51	-1	2.5	2.5	1.1	14,000	First Castle	120	-1	2.5	1.1	1.7	12,300	Mining Sci	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	BFT PLC	53	-1	1.0	1.0	1.0	12,300	Fleet Lowell	120	-1	12.9	12.5	8.5	12,300	Mining Sci	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
Fund 50%	894.2	+0.7	10.111	10.111	2,045,000	BFT PLC	57	-1	1.0	1.0	1.0	12,300	Fleet Lowell	120	-1	12.9	12.5	8.5	12,300	Mining Sci	12.5	-1	10.5	1.0
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Fund 50%	894.2																							

**Investment
and
Finance**

City Editor:
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.2
FT Gilt: 80.57
FT All Shares: 424.88
Bargain: 20,070
Ring Hall USM Index: 165.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8,561.45
Hongkong: 342.05
New York: Dow Jones Average, 1,190.02 down 1.35 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5560
Index 84.1
DM 3.8525
Fr 11.55
Yen 364.50
Dollar
Index 122.7
DM 2.4772
Gold \$43.50
NEW YORK
Gold \$437.20
Sterling \$1.5540 (Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10%
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar \$1.5560
3 month DM 2.4772
3 month Fr 11.55
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interim, ANZ Bank, Concentric, Cosat, G I Asia (Sterling) Fund (Quarterly), Pyke Holdings, Finlays, Associated British Foods, Caledonian Robey, Frank G. Green, Schroder Money Funds, Southwest Resources, Toshiba Group, TSB.
TOMORROW: Interim, Archimedes Investment, Hardinge Properties, ICI, Rankin, McCougal, Scottish National Trust, Stakis, Finlays, Parkgate Textile Holdings, J Sainsbury, TR Property Investment Trust.

WEDNESDAY: Interim, Avon Rubber, Bass, J A Devenish, General Stockholders Investment Trust, International Thomson Organization, Kelsey Assurance (quarterly), Finlays, Allied Irish Banks, Books, Capital and Counties, Channel Tunnel Investments, Foster Brothers, Jarman, London and Northern Group, M and G Second Durac, Trawsfynydd Wine, Minster Assets, Marks Investment Trust (amended), Sandhurst Marketing, Western Bros.

THURSDAY: Interim, Brookhouse Consolidated Company of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Whitely, Grangeland West Diamond Mining, M and G Group, RHM Group, Richards, Scottish Investment Trust, Spencer Clark Metal Industries, Stockholders Investment Trust, Finlays, Allied Leather Industries, Derwent Stamping, Fidelity Radio, Fine Art Developments, Philip Hill Investment, London Sumatra Plantations, Modern Engineers of Bristol, Moss Bros, Plessey Co, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Young and Co's Jewellers.

FRIDAY: Interim, Gomme Holdings, William Leech, Moran Tax Holdings, Pict Petroleum, Finlays, Hickling, Pentecost, Macdonald Martin Distilleries, Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, North British Steel Group (Holdings).

Mexico 'may be on the mend'

Mexico, which owes banks around the world \$90,000m, may have seen the worst of its economic difficulties and managed to stabilize inflation, President Miguel de la Madrid contends.

The prospect of Mexico recovering from its worst crisis in half a century will be welcomed by bankers, among others, who are concerned about Brazil's difficulties in meeting the terms of its debt repayments agreement. Brazil owes about the same amount as Mexico.

But stable though it may be now, inflation in Mexico has soared from 30 per cent a year ago to 100 per cent and has generated a wave of pay demands. President de la Madrid has asked trade unions to reduce their demand for a 50 per cent pay rise.

● MG BOOM: The MG Metro 1300, MG Metro Turbo and MG Macro have sold more than 25,000 models since the rebirth of the marque a year ago, according to Mr Peter Johnson, Austin Rover's sales and marketing director. It is almost three years since the last MG sports car was made.

● ORDER ENDED: The US Justice Department has tentatively agreed to end a 33-year-old court order barring the Timken Co, which makes roller bearings, of dividing markets with its wholly owned British and French subsidiaries. The court order overturns a 1950 civil antitrust ruling which charged that Timken had conspired with its British and French offshoots to divide up the world market for anti-friction bearings.

Fed will keep its M2 guide to policy

New York (NYT) — The Federal Reserve Board is expected this week to stick to its policy of taking the emphasis off M1, which measures currency in circulation and checking accounts, and concentrating on the broader M2 and M3.

The 12 members of the Fed open market committee, which sets the course of monetary policy, will gather at the Fed tomorrow for a special spring review of the 1983 monetary targets, set in February, as well as for a routine meeting.

Even though growth in M1 has slowed in recent weeks, members of the Fed insist that it cannot be used as a guide to policy.

But although the pace of M2, which includes M1, savings and money market accounts, has also slowed, there is uncertainty about its performance. Seasonal adjustment problems and the depressing effects of the new individual retirement accounts, which may have drained funds from M2, leave the picture unclear.

Because M2 is below its target range and M3 within its range, there will probably be no tinkering with these growth limits. M1 is well above the Fed's growth range of 4 per cent to 8 per cent, but there is no disposition to raise the range. Such a move, with the economy recovering, would be seen as inflationary.

There could be some dissenting votes on the open market committee. A few members may vote to concentrate more on slowing M1 growth.

There is a feeling at the Fed that interest rates are low enough to assure recovery this year. Even among those who want still lower rates, there is a grudging acknowledgement that the Fed cannot risk firing inflationary fears by putting any more downward pressure on the rates.

This feeling has grown with the strong surge in industrial production in April and the decline in inventories in March. *American Notebooks*, page 20

BTR ready to renew its attack

By Our Financial Staff

The battle for control of Thomas Tilling, the building materials to publishing and insurance group, is expected to reach a crescendo this week when bidder BTR issues a number of hard-hitting circulars, backed by continued press advertising. Tilling will also be dispatching its second formal dissent document.

Under City takeover panel rules, BTR cannot raise its £664m bid for Tilling unless a third party joins the battle.

But BTR's financial adviser, Morgan Grenfell, has spent the weekend correcting information for a new onslaught in the propaganda campaign.

Details of the campaign have not been completed. A proposed attack on Tilling's financial advisers, S G Warburg, is likely to be shelved, but BTR has other shots to fire.

"Tilling is no different now from what it was when we made our offer," a Morgan Grenfell director said yesterday. "The only difference is that we are offering Tilling shareholders 225p a share in cash against the pre-bid price of 125p."

If they accept the BTR share offer, they will end up with around 40 per cent of the enlarged company — run under a more dynamic management.

Tilling is going to base its second, formal defence document on an assets valuation of almost £900m — some believe the figure could be more — and the promise that some of the most profitable subsidiaries will be lifted off.

A Tilling spokesman said yesterday that the document would contain definite proposals for shareholders on some of the options available to the group.

Retail chief 'to resign'

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones (right)

is expected to announce this week his resignation as director or general of the Retail Consortium, the trade body which represents the bulk of traders in Britain.

Mr Lloyd-Jones has held

the post for 10 years. There

has apparently been a clash

with the consortium's govern-

ing council partly about the

style in which the consortium

should operate.

Yesterday, the Retail Con-

soritum said that Mr Lloyd-

Jones was on extended leave.

Fox says the Force is with it again

New York (NYT) — The Force was with Star Wars when it came to the world's cinema screens in 1977. It was with the Empire Strikes Back, too, in 1980, and almost inevitably when Return of the Jedi opens in the United States on Wednesday, completing a trilogy that has accounted for nearly \$1b (£645m) in ticket sales so far; it will be the movie of the summer of '83.

Mr Alan Hirschfeld, head of Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, Jedi's distributor, expects it to be the biggest of the three.

It had better be, for the Force has not been with Fox for years. Since 1979, when Mr Hirschfeld joined the corporation from Warner Communications, the company has been engulfed in contention and change, from executive suite infighting and rapid turnover to the \$700m purchase of Fox itself by Mr Martin Davis, a Denver oilman.

Mr Hirschfeld's speculation is based on Mr Davis' sale of half the company's property, including film lot. Film-making will eventually move to studios jointly owned with CBS.

Mr Davis, who is 57 and

private, refused to speak

about his plans but Mr Hir-

schfeld said Mr Davis had one

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 23 1983

City University forecasters break with Treasury economic model

Study predicts dramatic fall in jobless whoever wins election

By Graham Seearian

A controversial set of long-term forecasts for the British economy concludes that unemployment will fall substantially after 1983, whatever the election results.

But it will be much harder to sustain or improve on the present low level of inflation.

Unemployment should fall from today's 13.5 per cent (more than 3 million) to only 5 per cent by the end of the decade even under existing Conservative policies.

If Labour's alternative strategy were pursued for more than two years, inflation would accelerate rapidly into double figures and return to the levels of 1975 or 1980 at the beginning of the next decade.

These startling conclusions come in the first issue of the City University Business School Economic Review, published today. They are the product of a new model of the economy developed at the school by Professor Michael Beestock.

It gives equal weight to the so-called supply-side effects of economic and policy developments, such as energy costs, wages and company profits, as it does to the level of demand and credit.

The model differs fundamentally from the Treasury's own

model as well as most other

other sector models such as

those of the National Institute

or the London Business School.

In conclusion will be greeted,

therefore, with some scepticism

by traditional forecasters, who

forecast unemployment continuing

high, even with a recovery of

the world economy.

The CUBS analysis lays most

of the blame for the recession

and high unemployment on the

1979 oil price rise and the

continually high level of ster-

ling combined with the big rises

in real wages in the wake of oil

prices. The progressive falls in

wage settlements will eventually

price people back into work

against a background of world

recovery.

Present policies would not

lead to any appreciable cut in

unemployment until 1985, but

the numbers would then fall

rapidly to what the analysis

regards as the natural level of 5

per cent as the Conservatives

continue their present strategy.

The main caveat is that work

incentives should not be re-

duced as they have been since

1979 by higher taxes and

National Insurance contri-

butions.

However, CUBS calculates

that if budget stringency is

retained and unemployment

starts to come down in 1986, it

should be possible to cut the

standard rate to 25p in the

second half of the decade.

Initially, Labour's strategy

would produce lower levels of

inflation than the Conserva-

tives' because of VAT cuts and

the new public sector jobs would be among the

low-paid.

But if the strategy were

pursued, unemployment would

fall too low, the exchange rate

would tumble and the strategy

would become "unsustainable"

without controls on imports,

foreign exchange and pay.

City Comment

View from the supply side

Not so many years ago,

Treasury economic fore-

casters were feeding their

numbers into computer

models that gave monetary

policy little or no role.

Times have changed. Now

most models are a mixture

of equations on money and

demand.

Eyebrows were raised

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Renishaw plumps for an offer by tender

After the success of Micro Focus's offer by tender, two new companies about to join the ranks of the United Securities Market are trying a similar approach.

Renishaw, which boasts of being the world's leading designer and manufacturer of high-technology precision-measuring equipment, will announce an offer for sale by tender of nearly 10 per cent of its equity later this week.

Nearly 3 million shares will be offered at a minimum tender price of between 30p and 35p by brokers Rowe & Pitman, putting it on a multiple of 25 times

earnings. It is hoped the striking price will be about the 100p level.

After the placing, the bulk of the shares will be held by Mr David McMurry, chairman, and Mr John Deer, managing director, who formed the company 10 years ago after they left Rolls-Royce.

The group makes a wide range of measuring instruments, including sophisticated touch-trigger probes and accessories. Customers include BL, Ford, GEC, Lucas, Feranti, Plessey and Rolls-Royce.

Profits have risen from £500,000 to more than £1m

since 1979, but slipped to £850,000 on sales of £5.2m. For the current year to September 30, it is forecasting profits of £1.5m.

Exports account for about 80 per cent of turnover with Japan and the US the group's biggest markets.

Also choosing an offer by way of tender is Cifer, a designer and manufacturer of micro computers and terminals.

The group is selling 15 per cent of the equity on the USM.

About 2.5 million shares are being offered at a minimum tender price of 11.2p, putting the group on a historical earnings ratio of 26. Last year the group made pre-tax profits of

£8.5m on sales of £52m. For the current year to September 30, it is forecasting profits of £1.25m on sales of £8.5m.

Founded in the early 1970s, the group sells mainly to technical and scientific markets,

but hopes to develop a new product range from the £2m proceeds.

Broker Foster Braithwaite is expected to announce plans today of a placing in shares of Godwin Warren Control Systems on the USM.

Formed in 1981, after a management buy-out from Heritable Group Holdings, the group specializes in making

electronic equipment for car parts, railway buffers and starting stalls. About 27 per cent of the company is coming to market, amounting to 1 million shares at 58p a share. This capitalizes the group at £2m and puts it on historic earnings multiple of 15.

The group has already been given the thumbs up by several of the leading City institutions which are already leading shareholders. Touche Rennert, Kicat & Aitken/RIT special funds, Foreign & Colonial and Lord Hesketh are all on the share register.

The Godwin Warren board, headed by Mr David Warren, chairman and a former director of Leyland Cars, owns 12.5 per cent of the shares.

The group hopes to use the proceeds from the placing to finance further expansion in the United States where it already has projects in Atlanta, Georgia, and Beverly Hills, California.

Group exports accounted for

20 per cent of last year's £3.1m sales. However, the group's profit performance has been erratic, dropping from £164,000 to £97,000 in 1981 and then climbing to £200,000 last year.

The bulk of Godwin Warren's profits come from its investment in car park equipment which has developed over the last 30 years. Its latest breakthrough has been a micro-processor-controlled parking unit which has been good enough to attract the attention of the Americans.

Over here the group's customers include local authorities, airport authorities, supermarkets, shopping precincts, hotels, hospitals and railway stations.

Deals are due to start on

May 31, and are expected to open at a healthy premium.

Shares of Micro Focus, the software equipment and systems supplier for micro computers, opened at a healthy premium last week, following its offer for sale by tender.

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Football: only half-time in the global game as FIFA and Brighton kick sand in the giants' faces

Kissinger blows whistle on world

The United States Soccer Federation will spend the next few weeks urgently studying under the leadership of Henry Kissinger the legal implications of the award of the 1986 World Cup finals to Mexico by FIFA without a vote having been taken.

This is the most extraordinary fact to emerge from last Friday's meetings in Stockholm; technically, no majority resolution to give Mexico the \$500m event was ever put before the executive committee.

The announcement by the FIFA president, Jitro Havelange, that the choice of Mexico was a "unanimous decision" is simply not accurate. One wonders if the same regrettable conduct would have been possible before the total decline of British influence on the affairs of the world.

By midnight on Friday, with the United States and Canadian delegations still dazed by the ridicule to which they had been exposed by FIFA's chauvinism of hearing the representations which they had long before decided to ignore, several members of the executive committee with a conscience were admitting that there had not been a vote.

On Friday morning Mr Havelange, having had lengthy individual discussions with most members of the executive at a social function the previous evening, asked the assembled committee of 29 if they had any objection to the report of the special commission which some of them had only just received.

It was at this point, when the Americans and Canadians have not been allowed to see recommended Mexico while making various criticisms, some allegedly inaccurate, of the two rival bids which had been analysed on paper but not on site,

Not one member of the committee raised any objection, let alone proposed that possibly there should be a postponement while the United States and Canadian bids were inspected. This committee procedure was placed before the three representatives by Canada, Mexico and the United States which followed later the same evening.

Finally, and alone, on the absence of opposition to the special commission report Mr Havelange announced the unanimous decision, without any formal vote of acceptance. Under FIFA's own regulations it could be argued that Mexico have not yet been awarded the Cup.

At the airport on Saturday morning Arturo Franchi, the Italian president of UEFA, the European federation, and vice-president of FIFA, went so far as to tell me: "I think we have probably taken the correct decision, but in the worst possible way."

By shrewd manipulation of Friday night's agenda, Mr Havelange had insured that the executive committee had taken their "decisions" before they could be exposed to the eloquence of Dr Kissinger's plea. On Thursday night the American delegations had privately polled every member of the committee and were convinced that while four pro-Mexico hardliners could not be influenced - Neuberger (West Germany), Lacoste (Argentina), d'Almeida (Brazil) and Canada (Mexico), former worth Mr Havelange - most if not all, of the remaining 16 had misgivings about the United States and Canada not having been inspected.

The leading sympathizers included Cavan (Northern Ireland), Brodd (Sweden), Senior (Colombia), Franchi and Jassim (Kuwait). All indicated that they might support a move for postponement but none, it would seem, had the courage to propose it. The vote was impressively divided among the Americans and the inactivity of committee members who had failed to speak their minds, yet afterwards rushed to protest their friendship for America and Canada, was shameful to behold.

Part of the proof that the Americans are looking for is 1, a copy of the Mexican six-page bid; 2, a copy of the special commission's report and 3, a copy of the minutes of Friday's early morning meetings. If they can obtain these Mr Havelange may find that the power and the glory may not all finally rest in Mexico.

David Miller
Juniors called up by Brazil

Do Janeiro (Reuter) - The Brazilian manager, Carlos Alberto Parreira, has chosen a 19-strong party for next month's four-match tour of Europe with no surprises but two new faces. Parreira summoned Beato of Sport Recife, a north-eastern club which reached the quarter-finals in this year's national championship, and another junior team midfield player, Alemano from Botafogo of Rio.

Noted forward Roberto, of Vasco Da Gama, has won a recall, as did full back Luisinho. Brazil defeated Chile 3-2 in Rio last month.

PARTY: Liao, João Marcos, Beato, Marinho, Moraes, Roberto, Alemano, D'Almeida, Socrates, Alencar, Parizo, Paulo Lobo, Zeca, Carlos Alberto Borges, João Paulo, Edor, Roberto, Ceará.



Smith (No 10), the Scot who all but won the match for Brighton, leading his partners in a foursome reel after Stevens (right) had equalized

United should turn Wembley tide

By Stuart Jones,
Football Correspondent

Manchester U-19s 0-0 Brighton 1-1
Stapleton, Wilkins, Smith, Stevens
100,000 (After extra time)

The red ribbons of Manchester United hung from the FA Cup by the most slender of threads. There was Smith, the ball at his feet and the ambitions of Brighton in his hands, with only Bailey to beat. Over 119 minutes of a memorably exciting final had passed by and the close was about to be appropriately dramatic.

But Smith, the holder of one record as the first player to appear in the domestic finals of two different countries (he collected a loser's medal with Rangers in the Scottish League Cup) in the same season, could not claim another for his club. Brighton, the biggest outsiders since the war, must return on Thursday evening to try again to win the competition for the first time.

Smith claimed that by the time Robinson had evaded McQueen and passed to him: "the goalkeeper was out to me," smothering his first with his legs and then with his arms. It was only the second save that Bailey was to make throughout a joyful afternoon. If the build-up was popular, the tie itself was as refreshingly friendly as some beach party.

Several Brighton players, before dressing up for the festivities, used Wembley's goalposts as a convenient frame to take snapshots of each other.

They might have been colleagues capturing a private moment in a day by the seaside, not a public outing that was to be witnessed by an estimated audience of 400 million in 50 countries.

Inevitably there were those who chose to look and in other people's faces, Case, by far the most experienced member in Brighton's side, threw out early provocative challenges to Robson, Wilkins and Davies. Whiteside, too, refused to shy away from showing his strength and it was his robust tackle that put an early end to Ramsey's display.

The smile, happily evident among the contestants themselves, broadened even further at the end when the two teams joined each other to receive deserved and generous applause during their lap of honour. The referee, lenient rather than officious, assisted in keeping the atmosphere buoyant. It was within his power, for instance, to have booked or even sent off Whiteside.

Twice United's young forward, finding himself lacking a frustrating couple of inches in height, used his hands deliberately to control the ball and "score". On both occasions Alf Grey employed commonsense and merely commiserated with rather than admonished Whiteside by putting him on the head.

In conditions as heavy as wet sand, the match ebbed and flowed with all the regularity of the tide. United's Red Sea, which was to lap more often on Brighton beach, threatened a opening quarter of an hour to swamp the hopes of their opponents. Then

their own castle was suddenly knocked over by an unexpected blue wave.

Moran, whose notable lack of pace led to a suspicion that he was not fully fit, failed to reach Howlett's deep cross and Smith rose behind him to nod home. Wilkins' curling shot even more so. For one who scores so seldom it was one of the most stunning goals ever to have graced Wembley, equal to that of Villa which won the Cup for Tottenham Hotspur two years ago.

If Ramsey's injury hindered Brighton at that crucial moment nothing could have helped them 20 minutes later. Muirhead's 40-yard pass was spectacular. Wilkins' curling shot even more so. For one who scores so seldom it was one of the most stunning goals ever to have graced Wembley, equal to that of Villa which won the Cup for Tottenham Hotspur two years ago.

But the party is not over yet. Foster will come back in from the cold and, although there is no reprieve for Moses, Cunningham may be available for United. The hope is that the replay will, as in 1981, provide another entertaining spectacle but the feeling grows that it will also be the end of the Brighton line.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey, M Duxbury, A Robson, R Wilkins, P Moran, G McQueen, B Stapleton, P Stevenson, F Stevenson, N Wilkes, A Hayes, A Munro, A Murray.

BRIGHTON: G Moseley, C Ramsey (sub, G Ryan), G Pearce, A Greatorex, G Stevens, S Goring, J Case, G Howlett, M Robinson, G Smith, N Smillie. Reserve: A Gray (Great Yarmouth).

• The replay on Thursday looks like being a sell-out. Wembley had 20,000 tickets on sale yesterday and reported that "only a few seats remain". These go on sale at the stadium this morning. The clubs look set to account for their 30,000 allocation as supporters take advantage of the cut-price rates. The best seats cost £13, compared to Saturday's £20, with standing £1 cheaper at £4.

fortuitous rebound centred too low and hard for Whiteside but not for Stapleton.

If Moran, whose notable lack of pace led to a suspicion that he was not fully fit, failed to reach Howlett's deep cross and Smith rose behind him to nod home. Wilkins' curling shot even more so. For one who scores so seldom it was one of the most stunning goals ever to have graced Wembley, equal to that of Villa which won the Cup for Tottenham Hotspur two years ago.

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• Engine problems also halted Ricardo Patrese's Brabham-BMW

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MOTOR RACING

Prost unchallenged as he recovers championship lead

From John Blunsden, Spa-Francorchamps

Alain Prost returned to the top of the world championship table after Ferrari, after 22 laps and Niki Lauda's Marlboro McLaren after 33 laps. John Watson retired the other Renault driver took the lead after the mid-race refuelling stop increased it steadily to nearly half a minute, and crossed the finishing line, easing up, 23 seconds after the spot.

Manfred Winkelhock had a lucky start when he took the lead from Nelson Piquet, who had led briefly in mid-race, then the Brazilian seemed destined to finish second until his Brabham-BMW lost its fifth gear in the closing stages of the race was reduced from 42 laps to 40 after a false start had caused it to be stopped and restarted.

Eddie Cheever was third in the second Renault, followed by Nelson Piquet, who had led briefly in mid-race, then the Brazilian seemed destined to finish second until his Brabham-BMW lost its fifth gear in the closing stages of the race was reduced from 42 laps to 40 after a false start had caused it to be stopped and restarted.

Once again the Saudia Williams team led the battle against the turbocharged cars. Keke Rosberg, the world champion, survived a stone which flew against his visor on the opening lap to mount a characteristically charging challenge and despite his considerable power deficit, he took fifth place.

Ronnie Peterson was forced home by his team partner, Jacques Laffite, whose car suffered a severe vibration during much of the race.

For once the Toleman team had something to smile about. Both their cars finished, Derek Warwick's in seventh place and Bruno Giacomelli's in eighth, despite spinning off the lead at Wards.

Robertson was forced home by his team partner, Jacques Laffite, whose car suffered a severe vibration during much of the race.

The weather turned kind for race day and the excellent conditions gave the drivers a chance to add an advantage on a circuit with a 1.3mph average speed. The battle may well be closer, however, for the next round of the world championship, which will take place on the streets of Detroit on June 3.

RESULTS: 1. A Prost (Renault) 2nd Warwick (Renault) 3rd Cheever (Renault) 4th Piquet (Renault) 5th Lauda (Ferrari) 6th Williams-Ford 7th Rosberg (Williams) 8th Peterson (Brabham-BMW) 9th Giacomelli (Toleman) 10th Laffite (Williams) 11th Robertson (Saudia) 12th Peterson (Toleman) 13th Warwick (Williams) 14th Winkelhock (Renault) 15th Cheever (Williams) 16th Peterson (Toleman) 17th Piquet (Renault) 18th Lauda (Ferrari) 19th Warwick (Williams) 20th Cheever (Williams) 21st Robertson (Saudia) 22nd Laffite (Williams) 23rd Peterson (Toleman) 24th Giacomelli (Toleman) 25th Winkelhock (Renault) 26th Robertson (Toleman) 27th Peterson (Toleman) 28th Cheever (Williams) 29th Piquet (Renault) 30th Lauda (Ferrari) 31st Warwick (Williams) 32nd Cheever (Williams) 33rd Peterson (Toleman) 34th Winkelhock (Renault) 35th Robertson (Toleman) 36th Lauda (Ferrari) 37th Piquet (Renault) 38th Cheever (Williams) 39th Peterson (Toleman) 40th Winkelhock (Renault) 41st Robertson (Toleman) 42nd Lauda (Ferrari) 43rd Piquet 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RUGBY UNION

Lions power play is marred by too much passion

From Don Cameron, Rotorua

Bay of Plenty..... 16
British Lions..... 34

The many and perplexing aspects of this British Lions team were all on display during a tempestuous win over Bay of Plenty in Rotorua on Saturday.

Within 23 minutes of being offered first use of a bright breeze blowing down a firm and fast field, the Lions had surged away to a 22-0 lead, thanks to three quickly-taken tries and 10 points from kicks by Dusty Hare. Yet, during this opening surge, for 30 seconds or so the Lions became involved in a sprawling series of fights which even, after their harshest and deserved win, were to linger in the memory.

The fracas started when Bruce Cameron, a Bay of Plenty prop, punched Jeff Squire, the Lions captain of the day, for jumping first into a ruck. The matter should have ended because the referee, Colia Gregan, saw the incident but delayed the award of a penalty to the Lions because of the "spirit of the game". Squire and two colleagues chose to pursue Cameron and took reprisal. This led to two other isolated bursts of fighting.

Afterwards, Graeme Crossman, the Bay of Plenty coach, remarked that he expected such an outburst from the Lions. He said that a team with its backs to the wall after the defeat by the Lions might choose such a tactic to trigger an forward.

Willie John McBride, the Lions manager, observed that such outbursts were unknown in recent European rugby. The Lions did not choose to play rugby that way, "but we will not be intimidated if that was the intention".

It was an ugly scene, and none the prettier as the Lions chose to escalate a minor incident into a full-blown haul. In the event, the Lions were already winning the war since they were 7-0 up. They organized two more tries for Trevor Ringland and Ian Stephens which Hare's kicking built to the 22-0 lead.

From then on the Lions lost their way and in the eighth and eleventh minutes of the second half, Bay of Plenty finally came to life and scored two clinching tries - both converted - which cut the Lions lead to 10.

Fortunately for the Lions, Bay of Plenty lacked cool, calculating leadership which might have maintained the pressure on an increasingly jittery Lions defence. Rather than try a long penalty kick for goal, Bay of Plenty again chose to tap-kick and charge into the Lions pack. Those crafty hands, Squire, Maurice Colclough and Ian Milne, absorbed the thrust.

Milne and Squire broke, John

Carleton (2), Ringland, Ian Stephens and Ian Paxton scored the Lions tries and Hare converted four and kicked two penalty goals. J Cameron (2) and Ron Preston scored tries for Bay of Plenty, and Preston converted two.

Lions J Cameron, B McRae, P Fletcher, R Ledger, T Statham, G Mills, J Stevens (captain), M Colclough, S J Squire, M Milne, J Ainsworth, D May of PLenty; F Harries, J Hartley, D Lewis, J McRae, J Ainsworth, D Sheldar, J Cameron, B McRae, P Fletcher, R Ledger, T Statham, G Mills, J Stevens, G Squire, Hare (captain), G Sivin (prop).

Bristol win

BALUWAYA (AP) - Bristol beat Zimbabwe 16-12 here on Saturday. Pomphrey, Baker and Pollard scored tries for the John Player Cup winners and Sorell kicked two conversions. Eric Barrett, Bruce Barrett and Neil Scored tries for Zimbabwe, who missed seven attempts at goal. Bristol led 16-4 at half-time.

BOXING

Graham lacks bite

By Sri Kumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Sheffield boxing fans may consider Herol Graham the best thing since sliced Hovis, but I sometimes wish that the talented British and Commonwealth light-middleweight champion would put more bite into his fast and crafty style.

All Graham's bouts have a something about them as he dances almost strict tempo around the ring sticking his southpaw lead into his opponent's face and building up an unassimilable lead. It is the same round after round.

When I mentioned this yesterday to Alma Ingle, one of the joint promoters of tonight's European title bout at the City Hall, Sheffield, she countered with: "That's the idea of the game, not getting hit". Indeed, since Graham is on the point of losing the world title in the not-too-distant future, it is most unlikely that he will change his winning formula against Clemente Tinoco of Luxembourg.

The Zaire-born contender may be 35 years old, but his manager, Camille Krips says that his man has

The sock is on the other foot



Dokes: boxed by crowd

Weaver, who lost his WBA title to a 24-year-old Dokes in a one-round knockout last December, 10 had won.

The decision brought tears from the 15,000 crowd. "I don't think I won, I know I won," Weaver said. "I won 10 of the 15 rounds," he stormed. But Dokes, unbeaten in 23 contests, was equally convinced he had triumphed. "I don't think he won at all. I think I kept the last two rounds and I'm satisfied I kept the last two rounds and I'm satisfied he caught me with some good punches, but I was never staggered," he added.

Dokes had the upper hand in the early rounds as he connected often with his left jab and several sharp combinations to the head and body. But Weaver, the aggressor throughout, began to pepper Dokes with a right hook and uppercut in the middle and late rounds. He staggered the champion with a right cross in the ninth and buckled his knees with a left-right combination at the bell in the tenth.

Dokes had to weather an relentless assault from Weaver to retain his title through a draw. Two judges thought the bout a draw and the third judge awarded it to Dokes by four points. Most ringside observers thought the 30-year-old

IN BRIEF

End of the trail for a great horse

FENCING: One of the greatest horses in showjumping history, who took Irishman Eddie Macken to numerous international triumphs, has been put down after suffering from chronic arthritis. The 16-year-old gelding, who had won the past few years, helped Macken win the British Jumping Derby and also took him to second place in the 1978 world championship.

Recent rains have put next weekend's Windsor Horse Trials in doubt. Officials plan an inspection of the course tomorrow.

Teenoso secures the Piggott vote

By Dick Hindle

Lester Piggott will ride Teenoso in next week's Derby, that Salmon Leap will carry the Vincent O'Brien hopes. His yesterday morning by his Newmarket trainer, Geoffrey Wragg. It will be the first time that the champion jockey has ridden a horse for Wragg, who has made such a fine start in his first season as a trainer since taking over from his father, the French Derby.

Piggott, who has eight Derby victories to his credit, decided to partner Teenoso in the premier classic after the Luca Cumani-trained Tolomeo disappointed him in a work-out at Newmarket yesterday morning. He rode the 2,000 Guineas runner-up in a mile gallop with Old Country and two other stable companions, working the reverse side of the Newmarket racecourse. But Tolomeo made heavy weather of the testing conditions and Piggott dashed off to book himself for Teenoso.

Cumani said: "It was very disappointing. Tolomeo went to the racing, Squire, and two colleagues chose to pursue Cameron and took reprisal. This led to two other isolated bursts of fighting.

Afterwards, Graeme Crossman, the Bay of Plenty coach, remarked that he expected such an outburst from the Lions. He said that a team with its backs to the wall after the defeat by the Lions might choose such a tactic to trigger an forward.

The most heartening news for the Lions was the authority which Colclough brought to the tight forward play. He kept up a remarkable work-rate in the scrums and mauls, and with any luck, will ready them for the first international.

The Lions' forwards slumped a little in the middle of the game, but in the first 20 minutes and the last 15, were steadily in control.

On the other hand, Colin Deans, the hooker and accurate line-out thrower, played with gusto and the Lions may have to ponder hard over the next week or so whether Claran Fitzgerald should remain the favourite to lead them in the internationals.

Carleton (2), Ringland, Ian Stephens and Ian Paxton scored the Lions tries and Hare converted four and kicked two penalty goals. J Cameron (2) and Ron Preston scored tries for Bay of Plenty, and Preston converted two.

Lions J Cameron, B McRae, P Fletcher, R Ledger, T Statham, G Mills, J Stevens (captain), M Colclough, S J Squire, M Milne, J Ainsworth, D Sheldar, J Cameron, B McRae, P Fletcher, R Ledger, T Statham, G Mills, J Stevens, G Squire, Hare (captain), G Sivin (prop).

It was an ugly scene, and none the prettier as the Lions chose to escalate a minor incident into a full-blown haul. In the event,

the Lions were already winning the war since they were 7-0 up. They organized two more tries for Trevor Ringland and Ian Stephens which Hare's kicking built to the 22-0 lead.

From then on the Lions lost their way and in the eighth and eleventh minutes of the second half, Bay of Plenty finally came to life and scored two clinching tries - both converted - which cut the Lions lead to 10.

Fortunately for the Lions, Bay of Plenty lacked cool, calculating leadership which might have maintained the pressure on an increasingly jittery Lions defence. Rather than try a long penalty kick for goal, Bay of Plenty again chose to play rugby that way, "but we will not be intimidated if that was the intention".

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Law Report May 23 1983

Surgeon is under no duty of full disclosure

Hills v Potter and Another
Before Mr Justice Hirst
[Judgment delivered May 16]

A surgeon advising a patient on the risks of undergoing a major operation was under a duty to inform the patient according to the practice adopted by a substantial body of medical practitioners competent in the particular field, but not under an absolute duty of full disclosure.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Queen's Bench Division in giving judgment for the first defendant, Mr John H. Potter, a consultant neurologist, who had been the second defendant, Oxfordshire Area Health Authority, in an action brought by the plaintiff, Mrs Sylvia Doreen Hills, for battery in an operation performed upon her by the first defendant.

Mrs Evans Stone, QC and Mr Michael Stoff, QC for the plaintiff; Mr Ian Kenyon, QC and Mr Adrian Whitfield, QC for Mr Potter and the health authority.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that the plaintiff had undergone an operation in 1974 to relieve a condition known as torticollis which had left her paralysed from the neck down.

She had been suffering from the illness intermittently since 1966. It was extremely painful illness and was characterised by involuntary contractions in the head and sideways torsion of the neck. Drugs treatment and physiotherapy provided only temporary relief.

The plaintiff saw several specialists and in 1972 inquired about the possibility of an operation. In September 1973 she was referred to Mr Potter, the first defendant, and she attended two consultations with him.

She was told that the muscles on the right side of her neck would have to be cut, but not that the operation would be performed close to the spinal cord.

Mr Potter said it was the only operation he knew of which might afford her some relief, and that he would advise his patient to undergo the operation if she were in a similar position. He said that a surgical option might be necessary for some time after the operation.

He did not mention that there might be anaesthetic complications or that there was any risk of death or paralysis, or that anything might go seriously wrong. She was told that it was a serious operation, and that a decision about whether or not to have it should not be rushed.

After the consultations, the plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr Potter asking him if he would be able to hold her head straight after the operation, and do her own hospital bed. He replied in a letter that these things could be expected if the operation was successful, but that a satisfactory outcome could not be guaranteed, although there was a very reasonable prospect of a successful result.

She decided to have the operation, which was performed in January 1974, the plaintiff then being aged 48. There were no complications during the operation itself but in the recovery room she collapsed and went into a coma for four weeks, after which it became apparent that she was severely paralysed.

She now asserted that her consent to the operation was not operative as it was not fully informed.

The English courts had taken the view that in diagnosis and treatment a surgeon had to exercise such care as was accorded with the standards of reasonably competent medical men at the time see *Bolam v Farrow Hospital Management Committee* ([1957] 1 WLR 582); that case dealt also with the standard in giving advice and had been implicitly accepted by the House of Lords in *MacDonald v West Midlands Area Health Authority* (The Times May 9 1983).

There was no clear distinction between the standard of care in giving advice and that in diagnosis and treatment. The standard was not that of absolute and frank disclosure as a fiduciary as in *Nocton v Lord Ashburner* (1914 AC 932). Mr Potter had therefore completely fulfilled his duty as he did the advice he did.

Canadian and United States authorities which had been cited to the court indicated that the courts in some instances required a higher standard of disclosure, but those decisions had caused much concern in those countries.

That principle could only be incorporated into the English law by an appellate court or by Parliament.

The framing of the action in battery was to be deplored. The appropriate cause of action in cases such as this was negligence.

The action failed and judgment would be given for the defendants.

Solicitors: Finsbury & P. Higgins & Co, Reading; Hempons

Housing group lease is a 'long tenancy'

Eton College v Bard and Another

A lease granted by a housing association for 94 years or until the lease ceased (otherwise than by death or bankruptcy) to be vested in a member of the housing association (whichever was the earlier) was held by the Court of Appeal on May 10 to be a 'long tenancy' within the meaning of section 3 (1) of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, where effectively the only circumstances in which the term could come to an end prematurely were explosion of the lessee from the housing association and, possibly, purposed assignment to a non-member.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, with whom Lord Justice Oliver concurred, said that the correct meaning of the words qualifying the phrase 'term of years certain exceeding 21 years' in section 3 (1) was to attribute to the word 'terminable' a both transitive and intransitive sense wide enough to include the happening of an event upon which the term was limited to determine before the expiration of the maximum stated duration of its term.

Bosporus collision case can be heard in England

Las Mercedes (Owners) v Abdin Davar (Owners)

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered May 17]

Cuban shipowners were entitled to bring an action against Turkish shipowners in the English Admiralty Court in respect of a collision between their respective ships in the Bosphorus, Turkey, in 1973. The Turkish shipowners had claimed damages against the Cuban ship owners in a Turkish court.

The Court of Appeal gave leave to appeal and allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Cuban owners of the Las Mercedes, against the judgment of Mr Justice Sheen on May 4, 1983, ordering that the admiralty action in England against the owners of the Abdin Davar be stayed.

Mrs Elizabeth Blackburn for the plaintiffs, Mr Nigel Tearn for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that on March 23, 1982, there were high winds and strong tidal streams in the Bosphorus. There was a collision between the Cuban ship Las Mercedes and the Turkish ship Abdin Davar.

The English Admiralty Court had granted an injunction against the plaintiffs, Cuban owners of the Las Mercedes, against the judgment of Mr Justice Sheen on May 4, 1983, ordering that the admiralty action in England against the owners of the Abdin Davar be stayed.

Mrs Elizabeth Blackburn for the plaintiffs, Mr Nigel Tearn for the defendants.

The English Admiralty Court had granted an injunction against the plaintiffs, Cuban owners of the Las Mercedes, against the judgment of Mr Justice Sheen on May 4, 1983, ordering that the admiralty action in England against the owners of the Abdin Davar be stayed.

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Merchants occupied woodland for tax

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Department of Extra-Mural Studies Continuing Education Division SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN TRANSPORT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Transport Studies to be appointed from 1 October 1983. This post is funded by a grant from the London Transport Executive to mark the fiftieth anniversary of London Transport. It is expected that applicants will have a wide range of experience in research, teaching and the Transport industry.

Duties include consultancy and research in the area of urban transport as part of the development of the recently formed Unit for Transport Studies. Some teaching for the Department's Certificates and Diploma in Transport Studies and Transport Management will be involved.

The post will be tenable for five years. Salary will be on the Senior Lecturer Scale (2,920 - £16,180, under review) in addition to the London Allowance of £1,158.

Particulars of application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-638 6000 ext 3248. The closing date for receipt of applications is 22 June 1983.



THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Social Work in the Department of Social Science.

The Department offers two masters courses in Social Work leading to the M.Sc. and the M.A. The former course is open to students with good honours degrees in relevant subjects and one year's paid social work experience. The latter course is open to students with good honours degrees in relevant subjects and one year's previous social work experience.

Candidates should have good academic qualifications and at least two years' experience in social work practice. The successful candidate will be required to teach in one of the following fields: probation, child care, youth work, residential work, and community regeneration. The successful candidate will also be expected to undertake and publish research.

Appointment will be on the scale of £2,975 - £3,750 plus £1,158 a year under review plus £1,158 a year London Allowance.

Particulars will be given to qualified applicants.

Applications for the post of Lecturer in Social Work may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Academic, H.610, The London School of Economics, 10 St. Clement's Street, London WC2A 2AE. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

WELLCOME LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Wellcome Lecturer in this Department, tenable for 5 years. It is intended to appoint a non-medical graduate with a particular interest in pharmacology and/or toxicology who will take part in the teaching and research of the Department. Candidates, who should be under 35 years old and not more than 5 years post, must submit a 500 word summary of their proposed scheme of research, together with their application. Salaries start at £13,505 a year under review. Informal enquiries to Professor P. F. Woods, Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Royal Free Hospital, Tufnell Park, NW3 2PF. Tel: 071-26464, ext. 24781. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, staffing, in the University of Sheffield, 27th floor, 100 St. George's Street, London WC2R 2AS. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

The Queen's University of Belfast TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for a temporary lecturer in English Language. The academic year 1983-84. The successful candidate must have a degree in English and Middle English and the history of the English language.

Contract salary is in the range £6,375 - £7,227 per annum. Closing date: 24 July 1983.

Further particulars may be obtained at the address below.

**TWO RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIPS IN
MICROELECTRONICS**

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

The successful candidate will form part of a team developing a new packing density and speed of operation for integrated circuits. The fellowships will concentrate on developing a self-aligned contact technique and its application to the polyimide interconnects of the polycide interconnects.

Candidates should preferably possess a first class honours degree in electrical engineering or physics, materials science, chemistry, mathematics or physics. The stipend for three years will be £6,375 - £7,227 per annum plus £1,158 a year under review plus £1,158 a year London Allowance.

Applications, giving a brief curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees should be sent to: Director, Institute for Transport Studies into the Impact of New Information Technology, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Tel: 0115-8451777. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983. Quota ref: R352/G/A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

THE IMPACT OF NEW TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer for a fixed term of one year to monitor the impact of services such as telex, electronic mail, bank transfers and electronic mail. The successful applicant will be required to work in close liaison with other researchers. Applications should be submitted by 17 June 1983. Further particulars, including the names of three referees, should be sent to: Peter Bonsell, Director, School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 74/364 and should include a copy of the relevant publications. Applications should be made in writing, or by telephone, to see qualifications and experience.

Application should be made immediately, or at the latest by 17 June 1983. The University, Leeds LS2 9JT. U.K. (from whom further particulars may be obtained, quoting reference number 74/364 and should include a copy of the relevant publications. Applications should be made in writing, or by telephone, to see qualifications and experience.

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**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
AND IN MEMORIAM** ... £2.25 a line
(minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
220 Gt. Titchfield St.
London WC1X 8EZ

or Stephen by telephone
subscribers to 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3322.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, by 1.00pm.

For **MARRIAGES**, **WEDDINGS**, etc., see **Court and Social Page**, 23 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

... According to the word that I
now remain among you for ye
sooth remaineth among you for ye
not - *Napoli* 2 B

BIRTHS

APPLETON - to Chris and Judy a
daughter Anna Mara born 19th May
1983. Tel 01-837 3311.

FAULKNER - On May 21st at Bath
Number 10 Deborah Anne Faulkner
was born to Mr & Mrs D. Faulkner.

HASLAM - on May 17th to Nine
Dorothy Smith Richard a son

MORGAN EVANS - on Thursday,
19th May to John and Barbara Morgan a
son Christopher and a daughter

NEWCOMER - To Samine
Carmel and Thomas Paul a
son Nicholas Thomas Paul.

NOTH - On 19th May to
Charlotte in Cillian New Hurst and
David a daughter.

PALMERSON - on 19th May to Anne and
John a son Christopher Palmerson a
son James Harry Palmerson.

MARRIAGES

KIRKHOUSE - GEORGE On May 21st
1983, at St. George's Church, the
elder son of Mr & Mrs A. L. Kewell
and Mrs J. Kewell married Mrs
Pamela, younger daughter of Mr &
Mrs G. George of Burnham.

CHESTER - ROBERT On May 19th
1983, at St. Peter's Church, Chester,
the son of Mr & Mrs R. H. Chester
and Mrs J. Chester married Mrs
Jill, younger daughter of Mr &
Mrs G. George of Burnham.

DEATHS

BARRINGTON - on May 19th peaceably
at Old Tice Nursing Home, Barrington,
Leicestershire formerly of Grassholme and
Barrington. Also a son and great-grandmother
Funeral at St. Margaret's Church,
Barrington on 22nd May. Tel 0533 3555.

CHESTER - ERIC On May 19th
1983, at St. Peter's Church, Chester,
the son of Mr & Mrs R. H. Chester
and Mrs J. Chester married Mrs
Jill, younger daughter of Mr &
Mrs G. George of Burnham.

CHESTER - ERIC On May 19th
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the son of Mr & Mrs R. H. Chester
and Mrs J. Chester married Mrs
Jill, younger daughter of Mr &
Mrs G. George of Burnham.

DIXON - on 21st May, peacefully at his
home in Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, Mr
Hunter Rawdon Dix, aged 84 years
passed away. Funeral service at St. Joseph and
Teresa Catholic Church, Ellesmere Port,
Wednesday, 24th May, at 10.30 am
followed by cremation at Ellesmere Port
Cemetery. All flowers to St. Wicks and
33 Seeler Street, Wallasey, Wirral, 9 am
service.

FIDLER - on 20th May, peacefully at his
home in Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, Mr
Rawdon Dix, aged 84 years
passed away. Funeral service at St. Joseph and
Teresa Catholic Church, Ellesmere Port,
Wednesday, 24th May, at 10.30 am
followed by cremation at Ellesmere Port
Cemetery. All flowers to St. Wicks and
33 Seeler Street, Wallasey, Wirral, 9 am
service.

HEAVER - On May 20th, peacefully
in his home after a long
and peaceful illness, Mr. Heaver, a
much loved husband, father and
grandfather. Funeral at St. John's
Wood Green, London N10. Tel 01-837 3322.

MCANALLY - On 18th May, after a
long illness, Mr. McAnally, a son
of Mr. and Mrs. McAnally, died
peacefully at his home in St. John's
Wood Green, London N10. Tel 01-837 3322.

MCANALLY - On 18th May, after a
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 *Ceefax AM*. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; newspaper review at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.05 *Electoral Call*. Sir Robin Day with David Steel, ready to answer electors' questions (with Radio 4) (Telephone number 01-580 4411).

10.00 *You and Me*. For the very young (7) 10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (ends at 10.35) 11.00 *Roundabout* (ends at 11.30) 11.45 *Frontline* (starts 12.00) 12.00 *Mind Stretchers* 12.05 *Closedown*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitemore and Anne Diamond. The weather details come from Jim Bacon 1.02 Regional news 1.05 Chatsworth House and Home. A behind-the-scenes documentary about the running of the beautiful Derbyshire home of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire (7) 1.35 *Interval*.

1.45 *Cluey*. A See-Saw programme for four- and five-year-olds (7) 2.07 For Schools, Colleges: Maths and Picture 2.18 The Earthly Bureau 2.40 *Plants in Action*. Programme six of the seven-part series on science behind gardening, presented by Alan Hibbert (7) 3.05 *Bonanza*. Little Joe is looking for his friend who works in the bank. He has disappeared, throwing suspicion on him being the embezzlement culprit (7) 3.35 *Regional News* (not London or Scotland).

3.55 *Play School*. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 *Satellite Science*. Another science fiction adventure starts (7) 4.40 *The Little House*. The human sheepdog in Big Al and Sam Strawberry 5.05 John Craven's *Roundabout* 5.10 *Blue Peter*. Simon Groom and Peter Duncan display their prowess at water polo.

4.00 *News with Richard Whitemore* 5.00 *South East at Six* with Sue Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

4.25 *Nationwide* includes Hugh Scully's Watchdog series that investigates accusations of bureaucratic abuse.

5.50 *Rolf Harris Cartoon Time*. The final programme in the series features sporting achievements of various characters.

7.20 *Matt Houston*. The millionaire detective is being held hostage in his office, together with five international personalities, by a dangerous psychopath. Stella Stevens and Barbara Rush are the two celebrity guests.

8.10 *Panorama: The Case for the Alliance*. Sir Robin Day interviews Roy Jenkins.

9.04 *Election Broadcast* by the Labour Party.

9.10 *News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report* from David Dimbleby.

9.30 *Film: Fuzz* (1972) starring Burt Reynolds, Raquel Welch and Yul Brynner. Police drama with the officers of Boston's 87th Precinct trying to find the person responsible for the deaths of a number of local officials. The killer demands \$50,000 to stop the murders. Directed by Richard A. Colle.

11.18 *News headlines*.

11.20 *Film* with Iain Johnstone includes a report from the Cannes Film Festival.

12.00 *Weather*.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. Shows at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.45; cartoon at 6.50; a review of today's morning papers at 7.05; election report with Robert King; 7.30; pop video at 7.35; *Going for a Laugh* with Bobby Thompson at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.30. *Closedown* at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

8.30 *For Schools* A North American Indian's canoe 9.47 Living in a post-industrial society 10.04 Is there a need for more nuclear power stations? 10.31 The art of the interview 10.48 Religious arithmetic 11.22 Young tennis training in a busy school 11.35 Two married couples discuss changing roles

12.00 *Alphabet Zoo*. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with R for Rabbit 12.10 *Let's Pretend* to the story of *The Greedy Crocodile* (7) 1.30 *A Better Rest*. Rock singer Ian Dury talks to presenter Tom Coyne about the pleasure he receives from reading while authors Rose Tremain and Jill Tweedie recommend their favourite books

1.00 *Meet with Leonard Pardon* 2.00 *Thirteen Years from Tricia Ingraham* 3.30 *Talking Personality*. The final programme of the series and Eamonn Andrews talks to the former chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, Cedric King

2.00 *Film: The One That Got Away* (1957) starring Hardy Kruger. The true story of the only German prisoner-of-war who escaped from British custody. Directed by Roy Baker

4.00 *Alphabet Zoo*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 *Dangermouse*. The secret ase is infiltrated the fearsome Baron Greenback's headquarters and promptly loses his memory 5.00 *Maths* featuring Fantasy Four. Animated adventures. Today the intrepid quartet are captured by Medusa and her followers, the Inhumans 5.45 *Play* in The Dark, Dark Box. A little boy becomes part of the bedtime story that he is told by his granny 5.15 *Different Stories*

5.45 *News 6.00 Themes news* 6.25 *Help! Community action news* from Cathi Wheatley

6.35 *Crossroads*. Richard Lard attempts to cool some amorous advances

7.00 *Village Earth*. Dr Mariana Fernando is trying to turn the ghettos of Colombo, Sri Lanka, into neighbourhoods

7.30 *Coronation Street*. Victor takes Mavis to see the country cottage he might purchase

8.00 *Brassie*. The last episode of the hilarious series and royalty are due to visit Utstey. Will Charlotte really go ahead with her alternative procession? And will Morris and Guy succeed in their dastardly plan?

8.30 *World in Action*. The first of two uncommitted election reports from veteran American political television journalist, Walter Cronkite

9.00 *Election Broadcast* by the Labour Party

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Walter Cronkite: ITV 8.30pm

● Dispassionate coverage of politics during an election campaign is a laudable but seldom achieved aim but Cronkite seems to have done just that by signing up the veteran American political commentator, Walter Cronkite. Tonight, and in next week's *WORLD IN ACTION* (TV 8.30), Mr Cronkite will be reporting the General Election from the interested visitor's point-of-view. His coverage is well balanced with tonight's programme seeing him with the Alliance at a breakfast time conference; flying with Mrs Thatcher in a private jet; a Fox's rally in Cardiff and also in the West Midlands. The Labour leader's closed house in Tredgar and his move to the ordinary voter-in-the-street. This is something that Mr Cronkite could never have done in the United States where his face is more familiar to the public than the politicians, the latter arguing that the

appearance of Mr Cronkite diminishes their appeal

● *A KIND OF LIVING* (Channel 4 5.00pm) is a new series of ten programmes that takes a look at the other side of the subject parodied in the successful comedy series *The Good Life* - self-sufficiency. Presented by actress Susan Penhaligon, whose own experience of self-sufficiency was gained by a childhood on a farm in Cornwall, the programme will cover every aspect of the aspiring small-holder. In this first programme the concept of self-sufficiency is examined and some of those people who have had experience of the practicalities of that idea reveal the harsh realities that face those who fancy going back to nature

● A strong cast, headed by Alan McClelland, Jane Wernham and Norman Rodway, has been assembled for *Lies About Us*, a masterful adaptation of Maxim Gorky's *The Lower Depths* (Radio 4 8.00pm). Set in the Russian provincial town of the factory-owning Strelzin family, the play explores the conflicting police forces that assail the head of the family, Zakhier. On the one hand, he believes that he is being harassed from his childhood and estate-workers, he finds himself in conflict with his intolerant but essential business partner, Michael (played by Timothy Bateson), who disagrees with Zakhier's conciliatory attitude towards the workers. A wacky play but one that does not flag, thanks to Michael Hefterman's direction

● Yourself, 10.10 *Time To Move*. 10.30 *Playtime Extra*; 11.00 *12.00 For Schools* 11.00 Let's Move. 11.20 *Vox de France*, 11.40 *Movement and Drama* 11.55 *Learning 2.00* 2.00 *2.00 For Schools* 2.00 *Introducing Geography*, 2.20 *Lifetime*, 2.40 *Dances Workshop*, 5.50-6.55 *Music* (continued), 11.00 *Study on 4: Action Makes the Heart Grow Stronger*, 11.20 *12.15 Open University*; 11.30 *The Power of Witching Heights*, 11.50 *Witch Intelligence Scale*.

CHOICE

● Weather.

7.00 *Moving Concert*. Walkabout, Schubert, Duracal records.

8.00 *News*.

8.05 *Morning Concert (continued)*. Torrell Monteverti, Handel, Duracal, Vivid records.

9.00 *News*.

9.05 *This Week's Composer*. Debussy, record.

10.00 *French Baroque Music*. Monteverdi, Clemensori, Mussorgsky, orch. Ravent, Vivaldi, Britten and Bloch. Violin and Piano records.

11.10 *Vivaldi*, Britten and Bloch. Violin and Piano records.

12.05 *BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra*. Bruckner, Brahms, Bartok, Rach, Marca, 1.12.15 *The Brotherhood of Brass*, 11.20 *World News*.

13.00 *Newspaper*. 1.12.15 *The Correspondent*, 7.00 *World News*, 11.20 *Review of the British Press*, 11.30 *London*, 11.45 *Twenty-Four Hours*, 12.00 *Newsbeat*, 12.05 *World News*, 12.10 *Mark Elliot*, 12.20 *Close*.

Radio 3

6.55 *Weather*.

7.00 *News*.

7.05 *Moving Concert*. Walkabout, Schubert, Duracal records.

8.00 *News*.

8.05 *Morning Concert (continued)*. Torrell Monteverti, Handel, Duracal, Vivid records.

9.00 *News*.

9.05 *This Week's Composer*. Debussy, record.

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Radio 1

6.55 *Ken Bruce*, 7.30 *Peter Alliss*, 7.45 *Jimmy Young*, 7.55 *Eric Hunniford* including 2.2 Sports Desk, 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.2 Sports Desk, 4.00 David Hamilton, 4.30 Sports Desk, 5.00 John Doherty, 5.45 Sport and Classified (not only) 7.28 Cricket Desk, 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era, 8.45 Humphrey Lytton with The Best of Jazz, 8.50 Star Sound 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00 The Monday Movie Cluz, 10.30 *One Day* by Stuart Hall, 11.00 *The Wogan* with 2nd Set, 12.00 *Two's Company*, 2.00-5.00 Charles Nunn presents You and the Night and the Music.

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6.55 *Ken Bruce*, 7.30 *Peter Alliss*, 7

3 give up prison rooftop protest

An attempt to talk seven prisoners, including four IRA men, out of their rooftop protest at Albany jail on the Isle of Wight began yesterday after three of the 10 men who started the demonstration on Friday came down.

They were taken off the roof by a hydraulic lifting platform and a spokesman at Albany said: "The rest of the prison is very quiet".

A total of 110 men have now been transferred from Albany to mainland prisons following the destruction of the jail on Friday when prisoners rioted, ripping up furniture and hurling cell-doors and sinks at prison officers. Damage was estimated at £14m.

The whole of B Wing is now unusable and a quarter of C Wing has had to be evacuated. There are 168 men left in the prison.

The men on the roof have hung out banners with messages scrawled on white sheets asking for the repatriation of "IRA political prisoners" and equal treatment for inmates of prisons in Ulster and Britain.

Film of the damaged workshops and art room was shown on television news bulletins. A prison spokesman said that taxpayers should see what they would have to pay for.



Making a clean sweep: Volunteers armed with detectors battle with the metal rubbish on Brighton beach yesterday. The operation, which had the backing of the resort's council, is said to have been the biggest of its kind in the world. (Photograph: Tony Weaver)

Parkinson and Jenkin tipped in reshuffle

Continued from page 1

be persuaded otherwise, believing him to be an excellent candidate for Home Secretary.

Sir Geoffrey's reputation for toughness and single-mindedness was won during the Heath Administration, for his part as Solicitor General in the passage of the European Communities Act and the Industrial Relations Act, the two most controversial measures of the Parliament. That reputation has been strengthened by his apparently unyielding stance during the Thatcher years.

But as a young politician he was also known for his reputation as a social reformer.

Mr Jenkin, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary of State for Social Services, is the strong runner for

a post of Chancellor if Sir Geoffrey moves.

His only serious rival would be Mr Nigel Lawson, another former Treasury minister. But Mr Jenkin has the longer ministerial career and Mrs Thatcher is thought unlikely to want to move Mr Lawson from the Department of Energy, where he has established a firm grip.

Mr Whitelaw's departure from the Home Office in the event of a Tory win seems to be in little doubt. He is expected to make Leader of the Lords soon after the election.

Last Friday on the BBC radio programme *Election Call* he replied, when asked about his position in a future Tory government: "I will do whatever I am asked to do."

Arafat moves to put down PLO 'mutiny'

Continued from page 1

colleagues believe they were sent by Syrian military authorities. The implication is obvious: Palestinians who reject Mr Arafat's leadership and thus any attempt to negotiate with Israel through King Hussein of Jordan will be rewarded financially and militarily by Syria and Libya.

So far, about 200 men are actively involved in the "mutiny" and more radical PLO leaders such as Dr George Habash, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, still support Mr Arafat. Since there are up to 10,000 guerrillas in Lebanon, the "mutiny" can hardly be considered extensive, but it nevertheless constitutes a serious challenge to the PLO leadership.

As reported in *The Times* on April 4, both Mr Pym and Mr Lebanon abductions, page 6

Pym likely to fight over Foreign Office post

Continued from page 1

ing to his friends, felt threatened by her attitude.

But Mrs Thatcher emphasised yesterday: "Really, may I make one plea: we have got two and a bit weeks to go in this election. We have got to fight it on the really big issues and that is what I am trying to do."

Nevertheless, the Cabinet "wets" understand only too well that the Prime Minister's personal style of government has indeed become a campaign issue. They also accept its justification.

Certainly, if Mrs Thatcher was returned with an even stronger majority, Mr Pym would not be the only Cabinet "wet" to find himself threatened in her first reshuffle.

She did say, however, in response to a specific question, that although Mr Norman Tebbit would certainly be a member of her Cabinet, she had not yet turned her mind to reshaping her Cabinet, nor would she intend to do so until the election is well and truly in the bag."

Mud avalanche buries Alpine village, killing 9

William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has long been aware of the threat and inspired suggestions that Mr Pym would make a good Speaker of the Commons were at the time dismissed as "mischievous" by some of the Prime Minister's "poisonous acolytes."

Mrs Thatcher ignored the opportunity of yesterday's radio phone-in to express public confidence in her Foreign Secretary, a notable omission.

She did say, however, in response to a specific question, that although Mr Norman Tebbit would certainly be a member of her Cabinet, she had not yet turned her mind to reshaping her Cabinet, nor would she intend to do so until the election is well and truly in the bag."

The disaster came shortly after about 400 people from the town of Valdisotto had evacuated mountain hotels and moved to lower towns.

Letter from Warsaw

How Britain helped the Polish underground

The West is in bad odour in official Poland. Hardly a day passes without one spokesman or another denouncing the stupidity of Western actions or the "mediocrity" of the Western press.

During these implements times, diplomats, by way of defence, tend to revive their gittering national contributions to Poland: the French talk of Enlightenment; of Voltaire's influence on Polish thought; of the Francophone courts of Polish kings. The Italians' chatter about the church; but the British remain strangely silent - our main gift to Poland is the Warsaw sewer system.

That may seem a dubious achievement, especially during summer, when the stench rises out of the cobble-stoned roads leading to the Vistula river.

But in the nineteenth century the British construction was a formidable triumph of persuasion and engineering - and these sewers later saved more lives than the average first aid centre, acting as a clandestine link between Warsaw districts during the Second World War.

The system was designed by William Lindley in the 1870s and the construction work was confirmed by his sons, William and Joseph. The municipal authorities decided after the great fire of Warsaw in 1866 that a water supply system was needed - until then districts such as Praga pumped their water straight from the river without filters and wells were the main water source.

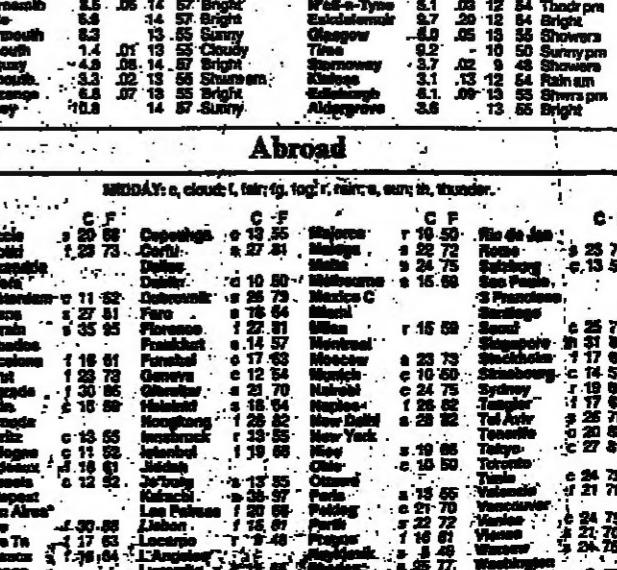
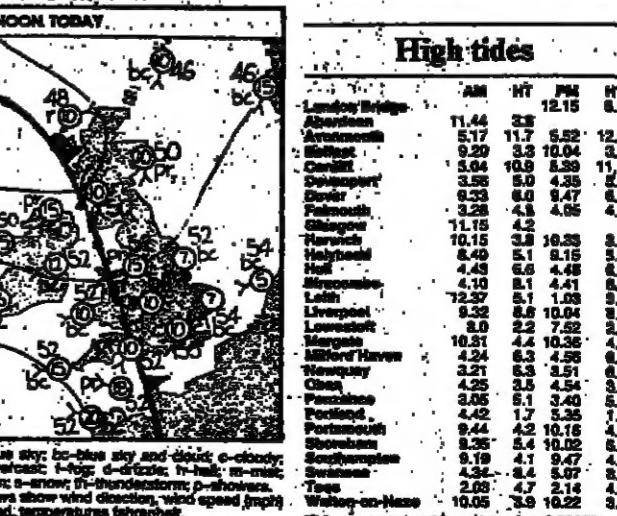
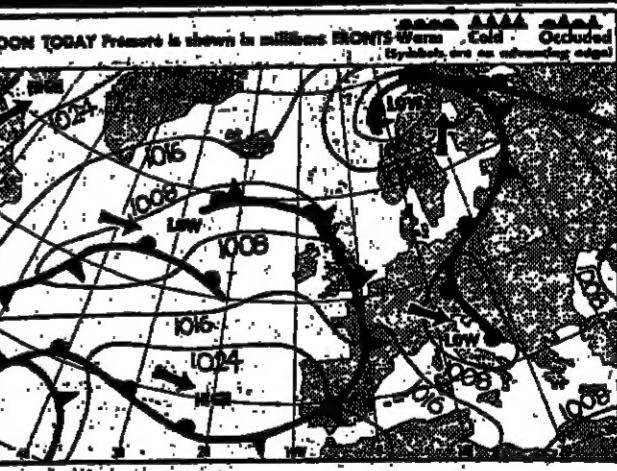
But the social resistance to a sewer system was strong, partly because of the cost. A typical pamphlet of the period is entitled "The water supply and sewage system for Warsaw as an instrument of Judaism and chauvinism aimed at the destruction of the Polish agriculture and at the extermination of the Slavic population of the Vistula".

The wall of snow hit the Lombard village of about 300 residents shortly after noon, crushing at least 15 houses and causing other smaller avalanches. Telegio, near the Swiss border and at an altitude of 3,300 ft, had been hit by rain and snow for 20 successive days.

The disaster came shortly after about 400 people from the town of Valdisotto had evacuated mountain hotels and moved to lower towns.

The system was functioning well. But there is no greater tribute to the

Roger Boyes



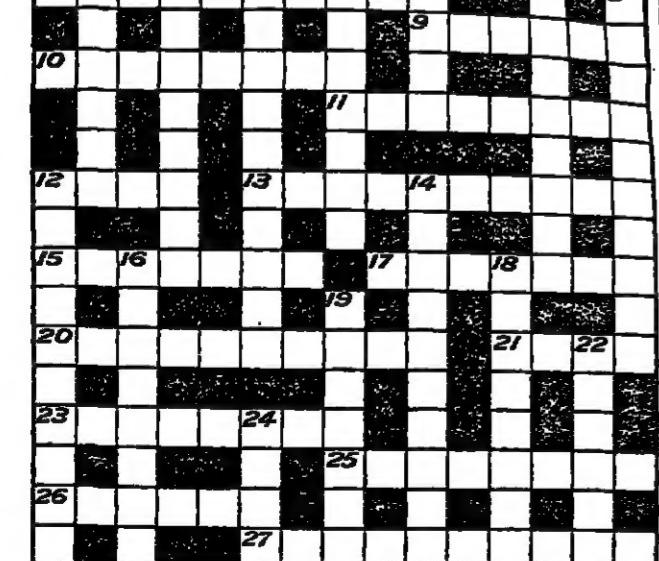
Today's events

Royal engagements
The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, attends a concert to celebrate the granting of its Royal Charter, Albert Hall, London, 7.10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, visits the Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital, London, 2.30; attends the Chelsea Flower Show, 7.30.

Princess Alexandra attends the annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, 7.25.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,136



New exhibitions

Matthew Boulton and the Toymakers, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 3).

Topographical Pictures: local scenes, featuring town and county seats, two centuries, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri; (until July 31).

Man's Activities on Rivers, Lakes and Seas: 19th and 20th century British paintings and watercolours, Matthew Gallery, Matson Court, Matson, nr Matlock; daily 9.30 to 12.30; (until June 24).

Last chance to see
Paintings by John Alford, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4th Floor, Royal Exchange, London; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Tues and Sun; (ends today).

Talks, lectures
Birds of the West Midlands, by Graham Harrison, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.

Bridges and their Builders, by L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 7.

Art and Architecture in Ancient Macedonia, by Prof Manolis Andronikos, Natural Philosophy Lecture Theatre, Aberdeen University, St Machar Drive, Aberdeen, 5.15.

Music
Organ recital by Nicholas Legge, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05. Organ recital by Michael Harris, St Bartholomew's Church, Armley, Leeds, 8.

Walzes from Vienna, by Eliaffaf Musical Society, Sherman Theatre, Cardiff, 7.30.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond Prizes are: £100,000: 16KW 121974; £10,000: 221974; £6,000: 6XK 55569; £5,000: 22ZK 22ZK; £2,500: 51286; £1,000: 14ZK 14ZK; £500: 14ZK 14ZK; £300: 14ZK 14ZK; £200: 14ZK 14ZK; £100: 14ZK 14ZK; £50: 14ZK 14ZK; £25: 14ZK 14ZK; £10: 14ZK 14ZK; £5: 14ZK 14ZK; £2: 14ZK 14ZK; £1: 14ZK 14ZK.

The pound

Bank Buys Sells

Australia \$ 1.84 1.76

Austria Sch 23.40 26.68

Belgium Fr 79.75 75.75

Denmark Kr 1.97 2.02

Finland Mk 8.90 8.40

France Fr 1.98 1.98

Germany Dm 3.98 3.98

Greece Dr 134.00 127.00

Hongkong \$ 11.26 10.68

Ireland Pt 1.26 1.20

Italy Lira 230.00 225.00

Japan Yen 382.00 362.00

Netherlands Gld 4.47 4.25

Norway Kr 11.56 10.96

Portugal Esc 159.00 149.00

South Africa Rd 2.92 1.86

Spain Pta 214.00 204.00

Sweden Kr 12.15 11.63

Switzerland Fr 3.32 3.15

USA \$ 1.16 1.54

Yugoslavia Duk 131.00 124.00

Retail Price Index 332.5.

London: The FT index closed down 2.0 on Friday at 695.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 4.45 on Friday at 1189.45.

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The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

Year	Index	Average price (£)	% change	over the preceding month
1977 December	100.0	14,757	-2.1	-2.4
1978 January	151.1	22,251	+2.8	+3.8
1978 December	168.2	24,253	+1.0	+0.2
1981 January	187.2	29,753	+1.6	+0.6
1981 December	173.5	26,584	-2.5	-1.7
1982 January	197.7	24,778	+2.5	+0.1
1982 December	205.7	23,552	+4.1	+0.4
1983 January	182.5	22,268	-9.8	-1.2</